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GERASIMOV NOTES U.S. RESPONSE TO NEW PROPOSALS

LD221806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 86

[From "International Panorama" presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] If countries combine their efforts for the sake of constructive aims and do not scatter or squander these efforts for the sake of hostile aims, it would be possible to not only move mountains, but to remake the planet. In recent times our country has made new, bold proposals on disarmament. This is the time to remind you that previously Soviet proposals were almost automatically not taken seriously from the word go. It was usually said that they were not serious proposals, but mere propaganda. However, there are now present two political forces that, like a strong cross wind, are pushing the U.S. Administration off its former, completely negative positions. These are its allies in battle, who are far less militantly inclined, and its own public, which has its doubts over the rationality and usefulness of military rivalry. As a result, the Soviet proposals are not now being met with hostility in Washington, as had been the case, but almost with a welcome, with expansive expressions concerning serious study of such proposals.

For example, it has been officially announced that the Soviet intermediate version on strategic arms is being considered with all seriousness. The question is also being asked regarding the seriousness of the Soviet side. For example, Vice President George Bush says: Let us hope that the Soviets are seriously inclined; if they are so inclined, they will find in the United States a serious interlocutor.

Surely our concrete, flexible initiatives that take into account the other side's misgivings seem invented, surely our proposals are evidence that we are seriously inclined. It could be added that we have a feeling of responsiblity for the fate of the world.

It is Washington in fact with its militaristic passion that lacks seriousness in this most serious of issues. For it is so important to be serious now. This is a matter of the fate of our civilization that is usually -- although not always with complete justification -- associated primarily with Europe. Much was destroyed in Europe in the last war.

CHERNYSHEV ON IMPORTANCE OF PACT ARMS PROPOSAL

LD201655 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Arms Reductions From Atlantic to Urals" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people began 45 years ago. Winning victory in that most fierce battle, the Soviet Union defended its freedom and blocked the way of the Hitler reich to world dominance. The lessons of history today are a stern warning to the peoples, first and foremost to the Europeans.

Today Europe, which more than once was a scene of gory wars over the centuries, has become through the fault of imperialism the epicentre of armed confrontation between the two military-political alliances. The concentration of troops and armaments has reached especially dangerous proportions here.

The scaling down of this confrontation and the prevention of the threat of war is an urgent political and military-strategic problem of extreme importance.

In view of this situation, the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries approved an address to the NATO member-countries and all the other European countries with a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. This program is very important due to a number of factors.

First, though independent, it is sumultaneously is a substantial addition to the Soviet Union's program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the current century. The relationship between nuclear and conventional weapons plays an important role. If a comprehensive approach is taken, with parallel processes of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and substantial reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments, cuts in one field would stimulate progress in the other. Meanwhile, the ground has now been cut from under the feet of those Western politicians who until now have been covering their unwillingness to reduce nuclear weapons with the argument that such reductions would enhance the risk of conventional war.

Second, the formulation of appropriate accords under that program will make it possible already as early as the beginning of the 1990s to reduce the armed forces in Europe by more than one million. Substantial cuts already at the very start in the tactical attack air force of both military and political alliances in Europe and reductions in troop concentrations along the line of contact of those alliances would diminish the threat of a surprise attack, build up mutual trust and strengthen stability in the European Continent.

Third, the area of reductions suggested by the socialist countries -- from Atlantic to the Urals -- makes it possible considerably to broaden international cooperation in ensuring European security through the active participation of all the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries (some of them are now attending, for instance, the Vienna force reduction talks only in an advisory capacity).

Fourth, the European countries which do not participate in military groupings, that is, neutral and non-aligned states, will be able to take part in talks on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in the continent and in the verification of compliance with the decisions which could be taken.

Time will show whether the West is ready to accept the program proposed by the socialist countries and the NATO countries are prepared to embark on a realistic path and give up their claims to military advantage. It is time to realize that the world has entered a phase of development when avoiding the solution of vital problems of our time means risking the fate of civilization as a whole.

U.S. CONGRESS ISSUES RESOLUTION URGING RESPECT FOR SALT

LD201543 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Washingcon June 20 TASS-- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress approved by 256 votes against 145 a resolution urging the Reagan administration to respect the SALT-2 treaty. On the same day the Republican-controlled Senate Armed Services Committee approved by 10 votes against nine a similar resolution proposed by Senator Gary Hart. The House and the Senate now have before them bills sponsored by large groups of lawmakers to block congressional appropriations on the production of armaments which go beyond the bounds of the SALT-2 treaty.

The Administration is up in arms against congressional action. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said at a regular briefing in his comments on the House resolution that the administration did not consider it binding. Trying to dampen the criticism of the White House position on compliance with the Soviet-American accords that is growing all over the country and in Congress, the administration has launched a massive propaganda campaign in a bid to justify its position. Defense Secretary Caspar Weingberger and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle are trying especially hard. They resort to McCarthyist methods, actually labelling arms control supporters as "instigators of the subversion of U.S. security" and "reds' helpmates."

The Senate Democratic Minority Leader Robert Byrd, who crossed swords with the Pentagon "hawks," said that it was important not to spoil the atmosphere in Geneva or to do anything that would dim the chance of any accord at a summit meeting. The White House decision, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said, is a tragic mistake, while Congressman Richard Gephardt stressed that in this way the administration was actually removing all the barriers to the arms race.

Zholkver Comments

LD201803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Commentary by station Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution calling on the President to observe the provisions of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic weapons. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver with a "latest news" commentary:

The Congress' decision is remarkable in many respects. Above all, it reflects the constant significance of the SALT II agreement, even though I would remind you that, after being signed in June 1979, it was not ratified by the United States, and, formally, its period of validity expired at the end of last year.

The whole point is the agreement remains a living effective document that embodies the positive results of the two powers' cooperation during the seventies in the cause of restraining the arms race. Moreover, as long as both sides adhere to it, of course, the agreement creates more favorable conditions for drawing up new understandings on limiting and reducing armaments. You know that our country, making use, in particular, of the opportunities provided by the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, has, on more than one occasion, tabled constructive proposals on the subject, including new measures and approaches as set out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report to the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Something else must also be said: The very same forces that did not permit ratification of the agreement -- I mean the U.S. military-industrial complex -- have made all kinds of attempts to get out of it, and even recently declared it dead. However, this reasoning, if one may so call it, did not find support among American parliamentarians. Senator Bumpers -- a resolution in support of SALT II is also being considered in the Senate -- shrewdly observed that renouncing the agreement in order to strengthen the security of the United States is just like getting rid of the criminal code in hopes of reducing crime.

I would make the point that such pronouncements can be heard these days coming from American parliamentarians of both parties -- both Democrats and Republicans.

The resolution was also passed in the House of Representatives by a majority 256 votes from both parties against 145.

Of course, one should have no illusions about such a resolution. There have already been five of them in the Congress, and they have, unfortunately, had no particular effect. This time, too, some administration spokesmen have stated that congressional resolutions have no binding force, and the Pentagon chief even demands that they be declared unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, a fact remains a fact. American parliamentarians no longer risk ignoring world opinion, including that of the American public. That prompts the administration not to slam the door on the new peace initiatives of the USSR.

SPACE WEAPONS GROUP MEETS 23 JUNE IN GENEVA

LD231118 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 23 TASS - The space weapons group at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons had a meeting here today.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES CDE CONFERENCE

LD201431 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 20 TASS -- Today's sitting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was addressed by the member of the Soviet delegation Major General Viktor Tatarnikov.

He said that the Warsaw Treaty member countries, wishing the first stage of the conference to bring concrete results, had put forward new concrete proposals on one of the key questions -- the notification on the exercises of the air force and ground forces, on the movements and transfer of troops in Europe.

However, the United States and some other NATO countries continue to evade under all kinds of invented pretexts the quest for mutually acceptable solutions dealing, specifically, with the activities of the air force. The Soviet representative stressed that this non-constructive stand hampered the progress of the work at the Stockholm conference.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WARSAW PACT INITIATIVES

PM171445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility for the Fate of Peace"]

[Text] Socialism constitutes a society whose thoughts and actions in the international arena are directed toward supporting the peoples' desire for independence and social progress and dedicated to the main task of maintaining and strengthening peace. This conclusion, contained in the new edition of the Party Program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, received graphic new confirmation at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest.

On 10-11 June the attention of the whole world was fixed on the Hungarian capital, where the seven fraternal countries' top leaders restated their determination to take specific practical measures to remove the threat of war. The decisions and initiatives approved at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest reflect the desire of the fraternal parties and countries to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and enhance the socialist community's unity and collaboration. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It demonstrated the unity of the Warsaw Pact states' views on the problems of European and world politics under discussion.

After examining at its session yesterday the report of the Soviet delegation which participated in the routine Political Consultative Committee conference, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted the great importance of the collective analysis of the prevailing international situation carried out by the allied countries' top leaders.

The important documents adopted in Budapest -- the communique issued by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference and the "Appeal by Warsaw Pact States to NATO States and all European Countries Concerning a Program for the Reduction of Armed Forces and Conventional Armaments in Europe" -- have generated the broadest response throughout the world. These proposals have considerably augmented the historically significant Soviet-proposed program for the complete elimination everywhere of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons.

The Warsaw Pact's constructive new initiatives are the latest evidence of their high sense of responsibility for the fate of their peoples, the whole humanity, and the world. Resolute actions and specific measures aimed at halting the arms race, moving on to real disarmament, and removing the threat of war are now required more than ever before.

The conference participants expressed concern at the tense world situation resulting from the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. The main cause of this tension is the dangerous foreign policy course and imperial,* globalist ambitions of the U.S. Administration, which refuses to act in the spirit of the Geneva accord or take account of the peoples' will. The NATO bloc states are avoiding giving a positive response to such a major initiative as the Soviet-prosed program to completely eliminate mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century. American medium-range missiles continue to be sited in Europe, manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and crude interference in other states' internal affairs are multiplying.

The militarist preparations being carried out by imperialism under cover of the false thesis of a "threat" stemming from the socialist countries are very dangerous for the cause of peace.

In Budapest the Warsaw Pact states declared with the utmost responsibility that they will never in any circumstances begin hostilities against any state, either in Europe or in any other region of the world, unless they themselves are the object of aggression. The proposals they put forward stem from their consistent policy aimed at removing the threat of war and creating a stable and secure world and from the defensive nature of their military doctrine.

The allied states favor a comprehensive approach to the disarmament problem and advocate that the elimination of mass destruction weapons be backed up by considerable reductions in armed forces and armaments. The Warsaw Pact states propose a substantial reduction of all components of the land forces and tactical strike air forces of European states and corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and facilities deployed in Europe. Operational-tactical nuclear armaments with an operational range (radius) of up to 1,000 km would be subject to cuts at the same time as conventional armaments. The geographical zone for the reductions would include the territory of the whole of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The fraternal countries also believe that the implementation of measures such as the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons on the continent, the gradual reduction of military activity by both military alliances, and the establishment of cooperation among their members on questions of arms limitation and disarmament would help strengthen military-strategic stability on the European continent, build up confidence, and create more favorable conditions for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

The fraternal countries' top leaders made a major new contribution in Budapest to accomplishing the key task of our time -- the task of defending peace, ending the arms race, and moving on to specific disarmament measures, particularly in the nuclear sphere. The world has entered a phase in its development when avoiding answering the fundamental questions of the present is tantamount to gambling with the destiny of all civilization. In the present-day situation there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence among states. That is why the appeal made by the socialist states in Budapest to halt the trend toward increasing danger of war and to return international relations to a course of detente is so topical.

The Budapest conference paid special attention to questions of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states and their defensive alliance and developing cooperation in all spheres. Stress was placed on the significance of more active collaboration in international affairs and in elaborating and implementing a coordinated foreign policy course aimed at ensuring their peoples' security, removing the threat of nuclear war, achieving disarmament, and strengthening world peace.

The USSR Armed Forces are developing as an integral part of the combat community of the armies of the Warsaw Pact socialist states. Strengthening the unity of the fraternal armies and their joint training in defense of the gains of socialism, the 27th CPSU Congress noted, will continue to be our constant concern in enhancing our defense potential. Fervently approving the fraternal countries' coordinated peace-loving course, the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies, in single combat formation, steadfastly mount guard over peace and the peoples' security.

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ SPEAKS AT MANAGUA CEMA SESSION

LS151431 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0849 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Trushin report]

[Text] Managua, 15 June (TASS) -- The second meeting of the working group on industry, geology, power engineering, and transportation of the mixed commission on cooperation between the CEMA and Nicaragua has been held here. The meeting considered the state of cooperation between Nicaragua and the socialist community countries in these spheres, and recommendations were put forward for the coming third conference of the commission that will be held in Budapest this October.

The GDR offered, in particular, its technical assistance in the development of Nicaraguan freight and passenger transportation.

Speaking at the close of the meeting, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation, expressed gratitude to the CEMA member-states for their international aid in support of the Sandinist people's revolution. The United States continuing military, political, and economic aggression against our country, H. Ruiz Hernandez said, is bringing about considerable financial and economic difficulties. However, with the assistance of its friends, the Nicaraguan people are surmounting these difficulties and are defending their right to self-determination and sovereignty, he emphasized.

Protocol Signed

LD150459 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] A protocol on economic cooperation between the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and Nicaragua, has been signed in Managua. In line with this document 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia and America comprising the council, are to give Nicaragua assistance in developing the agro-industrial complex, power engineering, transport and in the construction of economic projects.

CEMA STATISTICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM161332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 44th (extraordinary) session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Statistics was held in Moscow 10 through 13 June.

Main attention was devoted to questions of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS IN LIMA

CPSU Greetings

LD221455 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the Socialist International]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (TASS) -- Esteemed delegates! Your congress is discussing problems on whose solution the future of mankind depends.

The danger of a nuclear disaster hangs over the world community like a threatening shadow. Today it is a question of the survival of civilization -- perhaps the only civilization in the universe.

In October 1985, the Socialist International called on the United States and the Soviet Union to do everything possible to achieve a change of direction away from the policy of armament and toward a course aimed at preserving life on earth in conditions of peace, freedom, and respect for human dignity.

As you undoubtedly know, since then the Soviet Union has taken a number of major steps toward facilitating and accelerating that change of direction.

We have extended until 6 August 1986 our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and have proposed reaching an urgent agreement to ban nuclear tests;

In our declaration of 15 January, we set out a clear and concrete plan to abolish nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons by the end of the present century and to reduce other armaments to the limits of rational adequacy [razumnaya dostatochnost];

We have put forward appropriate proposals for abolishing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and also operational and tactical nuclear armaments, in view of the alarm also felt by Europeans;

We have put forward compromise proposals, meeting the West halfway, at the talks in Vienna and Stockholm and also at the disarmament conference in Geneva -- in the section dealing with banning and destroying chemical weapons as soon as possible under strict international control;

The Soviet Union has with the utmost clarity expressed its advocacy of effective control in all aspects of arms limitation, including international forms of verification, right up to on-site inspections.

All these initiatives are directed toward realizing the program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress on creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The Warsaw Pact member-states recently presented to the NATO member-states and all European countries a comprehensive program on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

With goodwill on the part of the United States, the reversal from increasing armaments to limiting and reducing them would be completely possible.

The USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva engendered hope for an improvement in the international situation. Unfortunately, we have not met with a commensurate response, as you know, from the U.S. Administration, which is acting in contradiction to the letter and spirit of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 21 November 1985.

In the light of the U.S. Administration's refusal to join in the moratorium on nuclear tests and its announced intention to cease observing in the future the 1979 treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT II), it is becoming wholly obvious that a course has been taken toward stepping up confrontation and toward an unlimited increase in armaments and the attainment of military superiority.

Claims by one state of the right to impose upon others its own will and its own "model" of development are impermissible. The policy of diktat and force can be fraught with the most grievous consequences for mankind.

The nuclear age requires a new way of thinking and a sober evaluation of the realities of the modern world, in which various sociopolitical systems and many dozens of states with their own legitimate interests exist -- a dynamic, changing, varied, and highly contradictory world.

Faced with problems applying to mankind in general, and above all with the problem of the survival of civlization, our world is becoming increasingly interdependent. The fact that no single state can bank any longer on defending itself soley through military-technical means is one of the realities of the nuclear age. Safeguarding security has become above all a political task, and this task must be accomplished through political means.

The road to national security is to be found through mutual security and security for all. Proceeding from this fact, we call on all governments, parties, public organizations, and movements which are truly concerned with the prospect of peace on earth to act for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Our proposals concerning the basic principles of such a system of security -- in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres -- were put forward in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress. These principles could serve as the point of departure and framework for a direct and systematic dialogue between the leaders of the countries of the world community. By adhering to them it would be possible to achieve a situation in which peaceful coexistence could become a supreme, universal principle of interstate relations.

Aware of its historical responsibility as the ruling party of one of the nuclear powers, the CPSU considers the struggle to halt the arms race and to maintain and strengthen universal peace to be the main direction of its activity in the international arena. We are ready to energetically seek and actively exploit any, even the slimmest, chance to break the trend toward the increase of military danger.

Great importance is attached in the Soviet Union to collectively seeking a political settlement of existing conflict situations in Central America, in southern Africa and in the Near and Middle East. We resolutely condemn all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism.

Stopping the arms race and eliminating hotbeds of military danger means not only stopping the slide toward war but also freeing the resources necessary to solve economic and social problems -- including, it stands to reason, those of the developing countries -- to combat hunger, poverty, and diseases, and to maintain the natural environment in a condition fit for future generations to live in.

The Soviet leadership is aware of the fact that there is a long and hard struggle ahead. But we shall not swerve form the course mapped out even if someone wants to force us to "slam the door" [as received].

It is necessary without fail to win the battle against war. The growing support for the demands of peace and disarmament by the international public, the influence of which is these days acquiring particular importance, is a guarantee for success in this battle.

We therefore hold in high esteem the appropriate efforts of the Socialist International, an influential political force in the international arena. We also value the initiatives of the "Palme Commission," of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" countries, and of all who seek ways to stop confrontation and who strive to assist mutual understanding, dialogue, and negotiations. The search for paths toward peace is a task for everyone.

The United Nations Organization has declared 1986 International Peace Year. The best way to actually bring this about would be a complete halt in the immediate future of nuclear tests and the conclusion of an international agreement completely banning nuclear weapons tests.

Attention to nuclear issues has recently been enhanced. People are better aware of the abyss which will open if a nuclear war is unleashed upon mankind. There is also a growing understanding of the need to multiply efforts in the struggle against nuclear weapons tests and the struggle to eliminate these weapons, and the need to strengthen international conditions for the safe development of atomic power engineering.

We wish the congress success in its work.

The CPSU Central Committee.

PRC, DPRK Attend

LD211639 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Lima June 20 TASS -- The 17th Congress of the Socialist International opened here. It is the first time that the congress of the Socialist International is held in Latin America. The motto of the congress is "Peace and Economic Solidarity". Taking part in the congress are some 700 representatives of 75 social democratic, socialist and liberal parties and movements of countries of Western Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic are present for the first time as observers.

On the agenda of the congress is the discussion of the most important problems of the struggle for peace, disarmament, elimination of nuclear menance, environmental protection, other [words indistinct].

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT HELSINKI ACCORDS DENIED

LD201128 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- "We are for broad contacts and cooperation" was the subject of a press conference of Soviet cultural figures in Moscow today.

Addressing Soviet and foreign journalists, Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Board for Humanitarian and Cultural Contacts of the USSR Ministry of Foriegn Affairs, emphasised that in the USSR "much is being done to implement the Helsinki agreement. The Soviet Union has agreements or programmes for cultural cooperation with 105 countries. Tens of thousands of workers in the fields of culture and art travel abroad and visit the USSR every year. More than 200 Soviet exhibitions and 300-400 film festivals and premieres are held in various countries. The publication of books by foreign authors has grown in the USSR by fifty per cent over the years that have passed since the Helsinki conference. Their annual impression is now 150 million copies."

Kashlev said that an art exhibition of works from the stocks of leading Moscow and Leningrad museums would be held in the United States soon. A "Russia and France -- The Age of Enlightenment" exhibition is to be held in the USSR and France. The masterpieces of Russian painting of the 18th-20th centuries from the "Russky Muzei" (Russian Museum) are to be displayed in the Prado museum in Madrid, and a Prado museum collection is to be put on show in the USSR.

The Foriegn Ministry spokesman recalled that Soviet-American Goodwill Games in twenty sports events would begin in Moscow in two weeks' time. Representatives of other countries will also take part. Thus, Kashlev summed up, hardly any other country can boast that it develops international contacts and cooperation as widely. Nevertheless, he went on to say, pronouncements are regularly made abroad that the USSR is allegedly against contacts with the West. Thus, several days ago a report of the U.S. Department of State was issued in Washington. The report maintains that the USSR does not alledgedly implement the Helsinki accords.

"It would have been possible not to mention the calumnious report," the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated, "if its contents were not the constant line either in propaganda or policy of Washington."

For example, in Bern where the all-European meeting on people-to-people contacts came to a close, U.S. representatives tried to "accuse" the USSR that it allegedly comes out against cultural exchanges. In reply the Soviet delegation recalled that it was not the USSR but the United States and its closest NATO allies which had frustrated inter-governmental agreements several years ago, had 'frozen' cultural, social, sports and other bilateral contacts.

Yuriy Kashlev recalled that only one country -- the United States -- had vetoed a collective document, which had been worked out in Bern by the delegations of 34 countries, on the development of people-to-people contacts. "That became a kind of Washington's political striptease show which confirmed that the USA did not need people-to-people contacts, and that it needed only talks about them for the purposes of psychological warfare".

The USSR has been giving special attention to cultural and, in general, humanitarian contacts since the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Kashlev said in conclusion. As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretray of the CPSU Central committee, has pointed out, humanitarian cooperation is one of the principles of a general system of international security. Freed from hypocrisy and slander, such cooperation should promote the establishment of civilized, correct relationships between countries, and better mutual understanding between peoples.

MEETING WITH WESTERN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS HELD

LD202338 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- Ways of increasing the effectiveness of trade and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Western countries have been discussed at a meeting between representatives of Soviet organizations and Western business circles which came to a close here today.

The meeting organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce provided an opportunity to discuss prospects of the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Western countries right after the approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet of a new five-year plan.

Participants in the meeting pointed out that the deepening of this cooperation contributed a great deal to the maintaining of peaceful relations among countries with different social systems. It was emphasized at the meeting that the East-West trade, the principles of equality, mutual trust and the observance of contracts.

The proposal was approved on organizing within the framework of the East-West committee of a working group for studying the legal and organizational possibility of creating joint enterprises with the participation of the USSR and Western partners.

Participants in the meeting pointed out the practical usefulness of the exchange of views they had at the meeting and the need for more efforts aimed at promoting the development of the all-round cooperation between the USSR and Western countries on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence and provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD221923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Jun 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Vadim Borisovich Kassis, chief editor of GOLOS RODINY and OTCHIZNA, and Edward Vasilyevich Kovalev, writer on international affairs, presented by Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator

[Text] [Andrianov] We are now coming to the end of the 2d week since the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, but the results of that meeting continue to rivet the attention of broad circles at international public opinion, first and foremost, of course, in Europe. The attractive force of the documents adopted in Budapest lies in the fact that they contain a clear and articulate call for peace by the socialist countries. Particular timeliness and eceptional importance are given to that call for the obvious reason that it was made during a tense situation, at one of the most acute moments in the history of mankind. So it is with new forces that there arises the problem of the responsibility of states, governments, and politicians for the future of nations and our whole planet. For the world has now entered a stage in its development when to shrink from resolving the fundamental questions of today means putting the entire destiny of civilization at risk.

[Kassis] The members of the Warsaw Pact are fully aware of their responsibility to their peoples and to mankind for the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

They are of the opinion that it is quite possible to resolve the cardinal question of our time -- that of defending peace and breaking the trend of growth in the danger of war. But what is now needed for this, more than ever before, is decisive action aimed at ending the arms race and switching to real disarmament. Readiness to act in this direction was yet again shown vividly and convincingly by the socialist countries that signed the final documents of the Budapest conference. Moreover, the world press makes note of the fact that a direct appeal was issued by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-states and all European countries proposing a program for a large-scale reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

[Andrianov] The problem of such a reduction is most directly related to the question of ending the arms race, lowering the level of nuclear confrontation and, in the final analysis, eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Suffice it to recall the counterarguments, if they can be called that, which were cited by the opponents of detente in an attempt to prove that it is impossible to halt the present dangerous course of events. In rejecting the Soviet proposals to start reducing the stock of nuclear weapons and then liquidate them completely, the NATO bosses referred, among other things, to the fact that these weapons of mass annihilation, so they said, guarantee the security of the West, since, they continued, the Warsaw Pact countries are considerably superior to NATO in the sphere of conventional weapons. Under these conditions, they asserted, the West cannot abandon its nuclear forces of restraint, for if it were to do so, they said, the balance of power would be upset and the East would immediately take advantage of this to unleash aggression. Counting on giving plausibility to such arguments, the NATO propaganda rang the alarm about avalanches of Soviet tanks which were ready at any moment, they said, to sweep over Western Europe, and painted a picture of all kinds of horrors about a potential invasion from the East, trying to frighten all the West Europeans with the idea of a universal communist takeover. Of course, sensible realized what lay behind such far-fetched arguments, for Soviet representatives have on numerous occasions given specific figures which show that an approximate parity in armed forces and arms exists between the two military alliances in Europe. Then the NATO side resorted to another time-worn argument in order to brush aside the proposals for a reduction in conventional weapons which our country and its allies submitted. The West made unsubstantiated assertions that the Soviet Union rejects a reliable system of monitoring the reductions, although its is generally known that the Soviet leadership has stated on numerous occasions that the Soviet Union advocates strict international monitoring, on conditions, of course, of reciprocity.

[Kovalev] Yet another crushing blow has now been dealt the fabrications of Western propaganda. Since the proposals made at the Budapest conference, all the arguments by the NATO bosses have clearly been losing their foundation. That is quite evident. It turns our that things are now up to the West. Indisputably, the path leading to the demilitarization of Europe, to a Europe without wars, is extremely complex and difficult. The military staffs in the West are too accustomed to thinking only in categories of confrontation: There is no way that they can get rid of their fixed illusions of acquiring military superiority in order to dictate their conditions from a position of strength to the other side. Certain Western figures stubbornly persist in looking at the realities of the world today from the position of the past. This undoubtedly fetters the political will of certain governments. But such a will must be shown, and it must triumph over disagreement, for there is simply no other way out: Otherwise the prospects for Europe, and together with Europe the whole world, look bad.

[Kassis] The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, through the speech by tne general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed yet again that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are fully resolved to develop actively their consistent and constructive course of consolidating peace and international security. As the French L'HUMANITE notes, the Soviet Union is making enormous efforts to get the Soviet-U.S. talks out of deadlock. Great importance is attached to the steps by the Soviet Union to ease the search for mutually acceptable solutions to the vital questions of today by the French LE MONDE. The world press comments widely on the tenets contained in the report by Comrade Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, highlighting the parts that speak of the Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Comrade Gorbachev noted in his report that the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest discussed the situation taking shape at the Geneva talks with the United States. The question has arisen of whether we should stand still and squabble with the Americans -- which suits them down to the ground -- or whether we should search for new approaches, ones that would enable the path toward reducing nuclear weapons to be cleared. Of course, the latter, and proceeding from the principle of making a practical search for a mutually acceptable solution in Geneva, we suggested to the Americans an intermediate variant. It is formulated as follows. First, agreement is reached not to depart from the ABM Treaty for at least a period of 15 years, and work in the area of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is limited to the level of laboratory research -- in other words, to the threshold that the United States has already reached. And second, strategic offensive weapons are limited to equal levels, and in this case the question of medium-range weapons capable of reaching the other side's territory, including land-based long-range cruise missiles, is resolved separately.

This variant quite evidently demonstrates once again the desire by the Soviet Union for a mutual and acceptable accord, although of course we would prefer to come to an agreement immediately on a radical, 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons capable of reaching each other's territory.

[Andrianov] And how did Washington react to this intermediate variant? What was its initial reaction?

[Kassis] Let's start with the official levels of power, so to speak. A White House representative said, with the quick reaction and the stereotyped words that are characteristic of that house, that the Soviet proposals are being studied. Something similar was repeated to journalists by Reagan himself. But the WASHINGTON POST decided to add to these customary laconic words one significant detail: Within the administration, the newspaper stresses, there is disagreement between those who want to continue the former policy and those who believe that the Soviet peace initiatives may be the basis for fruitful talks. Reports of Moscow's new peace initiatives arrived in the United States at a time when argument over the most important areas of Washington's domestic and foreign policy had become intense. The continuation by the Pentagon of nuclear tests on the Nevada test site, then Washington's veto of the SALT II treaty -- all this is giving rise to considerable concern and protests among many Americans. They are of the opinion that the Soviet Union's peace proposals indicate real ways of preventing war and real ways of consolidating international security.

It would seem that all is clear, but still there are people in Washington who continue to create smokescreens, and to read tea leaves.

They include, for example, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who claims that since the President considers the SALT II treaty to be a dead letter, it is difficult for us to affirm that that document binds the Russians either. And further: Maybe in spite of everything, the Russians will comply with the treaty. What then? What should we do? Rowny, special adviser to the President and secretary of state on arms control issues, is once again launching incomprehensible attacks on the SALT II treaty. He juggles deftly with formulas and terms like chimera and nuclear weapons nonequivalence, holds forth about some sort of Russian monopoly in the sphere of this and that type of missile, about a threat from the Soviets to our friends and allies in Asia and so on and so forth. However, none of it is to the point; it does not concern the essence of the problem. Most of the mass information media, commenting on the Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report, stress that the Soviet Union intends to continue persistently implementing its peace initiatives, which are in line with the innermost hopes of the earth's inhabitants.

[Andrianov] Indeed our country is not ceasing its peace efforts, taking into account the fact that the international situation remains complex, and that there are as yet no grounds for talking about an easing of tension. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed this in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. In connection with this, he recalled the steps that the Soviet Union has taken to prevent the positive line leading from Geneva from disappearing and dissolving in the whirlpool of international life. Our initiatives, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, have worked and continue to work for an improvement in the international climate.

However, as we can see, the prospects for easing tension do not suit the West, where they see such a development of events as a threat to their interests. It is in just such a perspective that representatives of the U.S. reactionary ruling group see the possibility of an easing of tension. It is no coincidence that there has recently been a whole series of rejections of Soviet proposals on the cardinal issues of contemporary development.

In addition to these rejections there has been the U.S. side's unwillingness to hold conscientious talks in Geneva and Vienna. In Bern, Washington displayed an imperial contempt for the interests of all the states of Europe, and indeed of other continents, and ruined the possibility of achieving significant accords on human rights.

[Kassis] As we know, human contacts at an international level is a broad and complex subject. It involves not only individuals but also public, youth, trade union and sports organizations. A special role is being assumed by contacts on the basis of family links, including the reunification of separated families, marriages between citizens of different countries, and other legal issues. A conference of experts from 35 countries has been held on these issues over a period of almost 2 months in the Swiss capital, Bern. The Soviet delegation drew the attention of the participants in the Bern conference to the words spoken in Berlin in April by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: The closest economic interaction, the broadest exchange of cultural treasures, direct and free communication between citizens of all countries -- that is the way we see the peaceful future of Europe; that is what we are ready to work for; such is our position. It was with such thoughts that the Soviet delegation began its work at the conference in Bern.

The U.S. representatives went to Bern with different thoughts. The reports which came in from Bern on the course of the conference bore witness to two trends.

On the one hand it seemed that the forum was heading for success; on the other, one could detect efforts by the Washington champions for human rights to transform it into a kind of court of law over the socialist countries, a low-grade anti-Soviet farce. In essence, the United States set out on a course of confrontation from the very first days of the conference, acting in defiance of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Andrianov] As far as is known, the secret services, headed by the CIA, rounded up in Bern full-time touring performers from various kinds of international resistance groups maintained by the CIA and the subversive Liberty and Free Europe radio stations.

[Kassis] Absolutely correct. From the very first days the Western ideological centers tried to set the required tone at the forum and around it. Several dozen assemblies aimed against the socialist countries were held under their leadership. Certain subversive organizations even opened branches in Bern. For example, the so-called Center for Strategic Information, which operates under the patronage of the CIA, or the international resistance, and others as well. Among the others I could mention, or more accurately single out, is the Society for Human Rights, which was founded in West Germany and is directed by one (Ivan Agruzov).

[Andrianov] As far as I know, Vadim Borisovich, you happened to meet him at his headquarters in Frankfurt-Am-Main.

[Kassis] Quite correct, I did happen to meet him. (Agruzov) is first and foremost a war criminal. He comes from Pskov Oblast. During the Patriotic War he joined the fascist gendarmerie and then, together with the retreating Nazis, fled to the West. There, he joined the reactionary units before studying in a saboteurs' school and training under CIA guidance for infiltration into the Soviet Union for espionage and sabotage activities. However, that fell through and then, with the same old support from the secret services he took up a post in the Society for Human Rights. Not very long ago the West German authorities bestowed on that criminal a medal for services rendered.

There were other professional anti-Soviets in Bern too, and the whole rabble even held a counterconference. The participants in the forum were very indignant at a special message sent by the renegades to President Reagan. Incidentally, this testified neatly to the White House's approach to the conference. When a compromise draft final document had been prepared with the agreement of all the participants, the U.S. delegation, on instructions from Washington, vetoed its adoption. Thus the United States once again displayed its world gendarme mentality. Even Washington's closest NATO allies were indignant at its behavior in Bern.

[Andrianov] In assessing the causes of the current tension in international affairs one cannot fail to notice that the U.S. leaders have absolutely no desire to perceive contemporary realities; they do not want to see them as they really are. This is the only explanation for the fact that Washington is banking on naked strength. In their view, the nuclear fist should decide everything. They are placing their hopes on terrorist brigandage. All these and similar views and conceptions are thickly mixed with ideological intolerance and class hatred. At the same time they invariably repeat that they are looking after the security of their own country and of the entire world. However, their star wars plans, the arms race, and militaristic blackmail are, on the contrary, increasingly undermining the security of the entire world, including that of the United States.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev particularly stressed this point in his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

It is becoming increasingly obvious, he said, that the real threat to U.S. security emanates not from external forces -- such a threat, and a considerable one too, is presented by that country's military and political elite and its adventuristic behavior in the world arena. As for the Soviet Union, its objectives are utterly clear: We are striving to develop the country's social and economic development; we advocate broad international cooperation benefical to all; we are struggling for disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons in order to guarantee mankind stable peace.

In what way do these objectives threaten U.S. security? It turns out, however, that it is precisely the Soviet Union's peaceful aims and its peace-loving policy on the international stage which worry imperialism's ruling circles. They have seen in the Soviet initiatives a mighty obstacle to the realization of their imperial designs intended for world supremacy and social revenge.

[Kassis] In connection with this, it is maybe in order to note that today's meeting at the round table coincides with a bleak date in the history of the Soviet people and all mankind. Exactly 45 years ago on this day Nazi Germany treacherously attacked our homeland. Having unleashed the war, the Nazi leaders maintained that Germany had allegedly done it for preventive purposes. That was an insolent lie. Our country had not intended to attack anyone. There was a much simpler explanation for it all. The destruction of the Soviet Union was a long-standing dream of international imperialism. It was precisely that imperialism which directed its assault force, German Nazism, against the world's first socialist state. Everyone knows well how the just liberation war of the Soviet people ended: The darkest forces in the West that had infringed upon the freedom and independence of our homeland suffered a shattering defeat. And the present attempts by the falsifiers of history to distort the causes and results of the most bloody war are in vain. Mankind knows the true aggressors and their patrons. It suitably assesses the Soviet Union's decisive role in the utter defeat of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan.

But it is our reality which forces us to speak today of 22 June 1941. Indeed the world has changed beyond recognition over the 45 years that have elapsed since that day. Nevertheless, it has not, unfortunately, become secure in that time. Just as many years ago, under cover of words about peace, the imperialists are arming themselves. They accuse the Soviet Union of perfidious designs, calling it an evil empire. They hold international law and existing agreements of no account. And does not the present international terrorism of the United States bring to mind the brigandage commited by Nazi Germany in Europe in the thirties and forties? At times even Washington's pretexts for interference, by their artificiality and cynicism, resemble those articulated at that time.

And one more coincidence: At the basis of the present actions by the U.S. ruling circles there lies the same striving for world supremacy. It is that which in our days has engendered in U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism, a doctrine of international brigandage.

[Andrianov] That is why the main lesson of the Great Patriotic War is especially clear now: It is necessary to repulse any aggressive claims in good time and resolutely. War should be fought against before it begins. At the same time it is necessary to take into consideration that the ruling cirlces of imperialism, forcing a military psychosis, are hoping for an opportunity to hamper the realization of our creative plans, to impede the development of the socialist countries and to keep us in the fetters of an arms race. That is why the main objective of our foreign policy should consist in foiling these dangerous designs. Having noted this task, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev also stressed that the fate of the world cannot be left in the hands of imperialism so that the imperialist reaction could succeed in foisting upon mankind an extension of military-political confrontation.

This, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary underscored, would mean slipping toward a nuclear war.

[Kovalev] Just now, when we were discussing events of 45 years ago, your account of the cynical, bandit, inhuman actions of the Nazi leaders reminded me that, regretably, even in today's world similar real criminal offenders against humanity are at work, who also today are conducting policies of genocide and professing racialist theories condemned by history 45 years ago.

[Andrianov] We see this in the sad example of the situation in the Republic of South Africa.

[Kovalev] Precisely so. We can quite definitely say that a dark curtain of terror, arrests, and mortal reprisals against the black population has descended firmly over South Africa today. The state of emergency, recently introduced by the leaders of the racist regime throughout the territory of the country, has completely untied their hands, covered in blood as they are. The entire violent apparatus of the state of apartheid has been set in motion -- the army, the police, the security services. The authorities commit ever more bloody reprisals. Today they come down even more brutally on those who demand an end to the inhuman oppression of the black majority, those who demand an end to the policy of true genocide against the indigenous population of the country.

[Kassis] It is quite clear that the regime has gone for an open confrontation with the people; it wants to organize a bloody carnage.

[Kovalev] Indeed. For example the government radio has frankly declared: The time has come to get even with the forces of revolution. But it is equally clear that the present RSA rulers practically have no means for controlling the situation. The extreme measures of the racist government, the introduction of a state of emergency, the repressions and reprisals, Ton Sebina, member of the African National Congress leadership, noted, show that the RSA has become virtually ungovernable. Through bullets as arguments, truncheons and tear gas as exhortations, and manacles as reasons the government in Pretoria wants to save from the inevitable and, as is now clear, not remote crash, the system based on contempt for and flouting of basic human rights. It is clear, however, that it was not the strength of the regime but its weakness and fear of the inevitably approaching ignominious crash that forces South African President Botha and his partners in crime to take the present desperate steps which, judging from everything, are doomed to failure.

[Andrianov] I would like to add to this that a worldwide conference on sanctions against racist South Africa, which took place in Paris last week, was transformed into a demonstration of resolute support for the just struggle of South African patriots and an angry condemnation of the bloody apartheid regime.

[Kovalev] Indeed, the world community, in the form of the overwheliming majority of UN member-states, considers that the continuing existence of the apartheid regime is incompatible with the norms of universal human ethics and international law. Oliver Tambo, president of South Africa's African National Congress, has declared that the liberation movement of South African has now entered a decisive stage. The people no longer wish to remain in slavery; they are full of resolve to lead their just struggle to victory, the ANC president said.

All representatives speaking at the worldwide conference spoke with indignation about the hypocritical position of a number of Western countries, first and foremost the United States and Britain, as well as some other major powers of the capitalist world which have so far maintained multifarious relations with the racists and provide support for the RSA tryanny.

[Kassis] Eduard Vasilyevich, the absence of representatives of those powers at the world conference in Paris is truly symbolic, is it not? No one could dispute today that apartheid in South Africa continues to exist precisely because of the support of these imperialist patrons.

[Kovalev] Quite right, Vadim Borisovich. And at the same time all honest people of the world have been able to see after the conference in Paris that the position of the Soviet Union in prespect to the events in South Africa is plain and clear-cut. CEMA's participation in the Paris forum demonstrated the tremendous importance that we attach to the policy of solidarity with the struggling people of Africa and the struggling people of the whole world. The Soviet Union's policy on southern Africa is an open and honest policy. We are not pursuing mercenary aims there. The Soviet people are supporting a just cause for which the African Frontline States and patriots of Namibia and South Africa, with SWAPO and ANC in the lead, are struggling.

A just politicial settlement in southern Africa requires, first of all, that the safety of the Frontline States, which are permanently subjected to direct and indirect aggression by the RSA regime, be guaranteed. Second, immediate decolonization of Namibia in accordance with UN decisions, including Security Council resolution No. 435. And third, final liquidation of the system of apartheid in South Africa which brings disgrace on mankind.

As we can see, the freedom fighters of South Africa are not alone in their struggle. Today on their side they have peoples of the whole world demanding the adoption of effective sancitons against the RSA.

[Andrianov] Here we end our meeting at the round table. All those who took part in it are grateful for your attention. Esteemed comrade listeners, goodbye. All the best.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PLANNED NATO MANEUVERS

PM230711 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Second Edition.

[TASS-"Own Information" report: "Maneuvers Exercises"]

[Text] From 20 June until 3 July NATO maneuvers are to be held on the territory of the Benelux countries, France, and the FRG under the code name "Tactical Air Meet-86." "Tactical tasks of the NATO countries' air forces are being elaborated" during the maneuvers, which are held every 2 years. Air force subunits from seven North Atlantic alliance countries -- the UNited States, Canada, Britain, France the FRG, Belgium, and the Netherlands -- are to take part in the maneuvers.

Approximately 60 fighter planes and 650 servicemen will be brought into action in the maneuvers. There are also plans to use AWACS spy plane systems based in the FRG and Luxembourg.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON REAGAN'S GLASSBORO SPEECH

TASS Account Cited

PM230832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

["Concerning a Speech by U.S. President R. Reagan" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Washington, 22 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech in Glassboro, New Jersey, dealing with the U.S. position on arms control issues. The President declared that "for us there can be no more important task than the reduction of nuclear weapons." In the speech there are quite a few grand words to the effect that there already exists a favorable atmosphere for a new summit meeting, that the time has come to move forward in the arms reduction issue and to strive for mutual understanding instead of suspicion, and that "talks alone are not enough" and it is time "to move on to action for the sake of peace." "If both sides really want progress," the President said, "there can now be a turning-point in the efforts to strengthen security and world peace." All these words might more aptly be addressed to the U.S. Administration itself.

The President's speech is, as usual, crammed with anti-Soviet cliches about a "promise" supposedly given by the CPSU "to subordinate the whole world to communist supremacy," about Soviet expansionism, totalitarianism, and so forth.

R. Reagan told his listeners that the Soviet Union recently "brought forward proposals concerning a wide range of issues, from the safety of nuclear power stations to the reduction of conventional forces in Europe...the most important thing is that the Soviet representatives in Geneva submitted new proposals on nuclear arms reduction."

Commenting on the President's speech, U.S. observers point out that it was aimed at relaxing the atmosphere of anxiety and protests brought about in the United States, in Western Europe and throughout the world by the latest steps taken by the administration directed at whipping up the arms race. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the speech is aimed at reducing the apprehensions in Congress and among the West European allies with respect to Reagan's decision to renounce the agreed limitations of SALT II.

"While expressing verbal support for arms reduction, the administration is, at the same time, continuing to undertake steps in exactly the opposite direction -- steps that lead to an increase in international tension and the threat of war. The President has just presented to Congress a secret report about the way in which the USSR and the United States have fulfilled the SALT I and SALT II agreements. The accompanying letter states plainly that the administration intends to carry out a "full program of strategic modernization," namely a program for creating first-strike strategic nuclear weapons, including the MX missile and the latest cruise missile, as well as implementing the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The President once again confirms that in the future the United States will make decisions on the structure of its strategic forces without taking account of the criteria contained in SALT. To provide propaganda cover for this massive program for U.S. rearmament, the White House has once again put into circulation groundless accusations of imaginary USSR violations of SALT II.

At a press conference, a White House representative asserted that it was allegedly a "simple coincidence" that Reagan's Glassboro speech and his sending of the secret report to Congress took place on the same day.

However, this is assessed here as confirmation of the administration's intention to continue to follow the dangerous path aimed at wrecking the existing regime of arms limitation and at achieving military superiority.

Change in Stance Noted

LD212243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Jun 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Excerpt] [Surguchev] Good afternoon, comrades. A broad echo abroad has been provoked by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum first and foremost due to its foreign political part. The responses are numerous and, of course, not synonymous. None the less, their leitmotiv can be singled out, which is the recognition of the fact that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are persistently looking for ways towards improvement of the international situation, taking ever new steps towards attainment of mutually acceptable agreements with the West in the issue of arms restriction.

I would like to remind you, comrades, of the fact that our country proposes to achieve accords on nonabrogation of the agreements on antimissile defense at least for 15 years and to limit work in the field of the Strategic Defense Initiative by the level of laboratory research that has already been started by the United States. Strategic offensive armament is limited on equal levels. The question of medium-range arms that reach the territory of the other country is resolved separately in this case. Along with this it was said that the Soviet Union, of course, would prefer to negotiate about a radical, 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive arms capable of reaching one another. On the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, our country consents to British and French nuclear missiles retaining their present number in the European zone, while the correlation concerning this kind of arms between the USSR and the United States would be at zero level. We also committed ourselves to not increasing the number of medium-range missiles in Asia.

These proposals are directly addressed to the United States. Therefore it would be interesting to learn about the reaction from across the ocean. What is the reaction, first and foremost, of course, on the part of Washington officialdom? I address this question to our correspondent in the United States, Vladimir Zvyagin, who is already at the microphone. Vladimir Ilyich, do you hear me?

[Zvyagin] Yes, yes, and I think that the U.S. President Reagan's speech in the small town of Glassboro near New York on Thursday is characteristic. In this speech he stated that the latest Soviet proposals are a potentially positive basis for a further actions. It is to be noted that therein the U.S. President for the first time in many months abstained from sweeping the Soviet proposals aside from the outset. He stated the following: We cannot accept these proposals in the form they have, but they represent a broad basis for joint further actions. It seems to me that it is not simply the position of the present administration that manifested itself, but that it is to a considerable extent also the aspiration of wide political and public circles of the United States for concrete steps, concrete actions which are being reflected herein.

U.S. Paper Cited

LD222053 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- The newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES" today published an article which draws attention to the clearly contradictory statements on the question of Soviet-U.S. relations and arms control made by high-ranking U.S. Administration officials, including the President himself.

Recalling that in his speech in Glassboro Ronald Reagan described the USSR's new peace proposals as a "serious effort" and called for the U.S. and the Soviet Union to "leave behind suspicion between our peoples and replace it with understanding", the paper indicates that "this is the president who has often used some very different language about the Russians and their regime". "These are also the Moscow proposals that were repeatedly brushed aside by administration leaders as mere propaganda".

"The administration has said in sequence", the paper goes on to write not without irony, "that SALT-2 is dead, that the U.S. will no longer observe its limitations, that it is not dead but just stopped existing because of Soviet violations, that the U.S. won't build more nuclear weapons than the Russians do, and that Washington's purpose is not to undermine SALT-2 but to go on to dismantling more weapons under a new, more rigorous treaty. It has said that it will abide by the anti-ballistic missile treaty, that the treaty is really elastic anyway and can accomodate star wars development, and that it doesn't like the Soviet request for a commitment not to denounce the ABM Treaty for 15 to 20 years". At the same time the administration "refuses to negoitate on an end to all nuclear tests."

"THE NEW YORK TIMES" emphasises that in light of all these discordant statements observers cannot fail to wonder as to whether Washington "was determined to bewilder and disorient" the Soviet leadership with conflicting policy statements. "The surface evidence doesn't require a great stretch of the imagination, though, to conclude that somebody somewhere is busy making sure that signals (about U.S. intentions -- TASS note) are regularly crossed", "THE NEW YORK TIMES" observes. "It isn't surprising to hear questions about a confusion plot".

"THE NEW YORK TIMES" arrives at the conclusion that there is, certainly, "no visible decision to set forth coherent, consistent, cogent statements of American policy, so that both friends and adversaries can know what to expect from the U.S...various administration spokesmen as well as important members of Congress and people of influence go off in so many directions that the streamers merely flap, without a prevailing wind".

"There isn't much chance in the circumstances that either side will 'leave suspicion behind'. Adminstration zigzag talk only serves to increase it, including the suspicion that Washington is deliberately scheming to confuse...it is time to explode the confusion-plot theory and enounce clear policy".

REAGAN'S ASSERTIONS ON NICARAGUA, CUBA 'GROUNDLESS'

LD211923 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 21 June 86

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

President Reagan has given an interview to a subversive Cuban broadcasting station. Every work in this interview is a lie both when the President spoke about revolutionary Cuba and its heroic people who had overthrown the chains of the much-hated dictatorial regime of Batista, Washington's placeman, and when he dwelt upon the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua which had put an end to the bloody tyranny of the U.S. puppet Somoza.

The President repeated the ridiculous allegations about thousands of military advisers, who are actually the citizens of Cuba, the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR who are rendering internationalist assistance to the Nicaraguan people in building a peaceful life.

Groundless assertions of Reagan which he repeated on many occasions do not correspond to the truth. The number of Soviet military specialists who are staying in Nicaragua at the invitation of the government of that country does not exceed the number of fingers on the President's hand, provided he has five fingers on it, like everybody else.

President Reagan asserted that the CIA-funded Nicaraguan contras are the 'real revolutionaries', although the whole world, including the U.S. Congress, are well aware of the fact that the bulk of the 'CIA army' in Nicaragua are former men of the Somoza National Guard. It is these executioners that were used by the U.S. for some forty years of the Somoza dictatorship.

Reagan's words that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries "should not be called Sandinistas -- they've stolen the name of the true national leader" sound like an insult to commonsense. The President seems to have forgotten that Augusto Sandino, national hero of Nicaragua, devoted the whole of his life to the struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is a fact of history that Sandino was murdered by tyrant Somoza on the direct instruction of Cordell Hull who was U.S. secretary of state at that time, conveyed to the U.S. ambassador in Managua Arthur Bliss.

The glorious victory of the Nicaraguan revolution was the just vengeance to the Somozista assassins and their patron, the U.S., the Nicaraguan people will never permit the U.S. to again impose upon them a much-hated anti-people regime.

One of the late U.S. presidents found a very suitable expression for the 'affinity of souls' of Washington and the former dictator. He said: "Somoza is a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch."

ARBATOV VIEWS POSSIBILITIES OF SUMMIT

OW201413 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[From "News Center 9" program: Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR, by corresondent Kazuo Kobayashi in Moscow -- recorded, date not given, interview conducted in English with Japanese translation provided in subtitles: following is from English]

[Text] [Kobayashi] Dr Arbatov, President Reagan reacted very postively to the proposals made by Mr Gorbachev recently. Do you think that conditions are ripe for the summit meeting?

[Arbatov] Well, at last, to this one of our proposals he reacted positively. But I remember very well that when he got the first news about the 15 January proposal, he also said that it is very grateful to Mr Gorbachev, and then everything went into the opposite direction. So, it is very early to judge. Of course it is good that he made the positive answer -- much better than if he had made a negative answer -- but, you know, it's not yet creation of conditions which are positive. He has quite a number of things to do, not only to say -- one of them is the Salt II decision. You know, if the summit is being organized to make 2 steps forward, you cannot start -- proceed it -- by making 10 steps backward and destroying the whole system of existing limitations on armaments.

[Kobayaski] Yes, and that means we cannot expect any meeting between Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze before the New York . . .

[Arbatov, interrupting] Right now, we have not closed the doors. . .

[Kobayashi, interrupting] When will it be? On what conditions?

[Arbatov] Oh, you know, if there is a feasible goal, then there will be no obstacles for the meeting -- if there will be an agenda. If this declaration of President Reagan, which he made recently in Glassboro, means a real change in American policy, everything becomes possible.

[Kobayashi] Meeting with...

[Arbatov, interrupting] If it is again a maneuver -- like it was many times -- we are not fools to be caught in such political maneuvers.

[Kobayashi] I would like to add one more question. If at present you are going to advise something to Mr Gorbachev, what will be your advice?

[Arbatov] The first thing, I will never advise him if he does not ask for advice. You know...

[Kobayashi, interrupting] But, if...

[Arbatov, interrupting] If we see such a situation, I would be...[Arbatov changes thought] My advice would be actually what I say publicly. We have to look and see whether it is serious.

U.S. CHARGE'S LETTER TO SOVIET TV DENOUNCED

LD210116 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet political affairs weekly NEW TIMES has carried a reply from the chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, Aleksandr Aksenov, to a letter of the United States charge d'affaires in Moscow, Richard Combs. In his letter the American official reproached Soviet television for broadcasting a report of the South Yemeni ANA news agency about the complicity of the CIA in the bomb attack on the La Belle Disco in West Berlin on 5 April.

In his letter of reply Aleksandr Aksenov expresses his perplexity over the fact that an American official should complain about the television company of one sovereign nation broadcasting a news agency report of another sovereign nation, and this at a time when everyday the press and television in the United States carry slanderous reports about the Soviet Union, about Soviet people, and about Soviet home and foreign policy.

An example of this can be seen in the propaganda campaign started by the mass media in the United States over the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl.

We can also cite the latest statements and publications on the status of the sovereign Baltic republics, part of the multinational Soviet state. In his letter of reply Aleksandr Aksenov says one is surprised at the official tone of the demands contained in your letter.

What you are dealing with here is not a television channel in one of the American states but a government television network of a sovereign nation. If you are sincerely interested in improving relations between our countries, says Aleksandr Aksenev's reply to Richard Combs, you should never resort to such a tone in communicating with Soviet people and official bodies.

PAPER REPORTS U.S. PLAN FOR SAUDI AWACS DEAL

PM230708 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 June 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Through Others' Hands"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun -- The White House has officially informed the U.S. Congress of the administration's intention to supply Saudi Arabia with five AWACS long-range radar detection and warning systems planes. According to press reports, the total cost of the deal will amount to $8.5 billion. The first two planes will be sent to Saudi Arabia as early as this summer. It is planned to complete the delivery of the "flying spy centers" by April 1987.

The written notification sent to Congress by the White House reports that the United States "retains the right to on-site inspection and verification by American specialists of observance of security measures throughout the period of exploitation of the AWACS planes." On this pretext the United States gains the opportunity to send an unlimited number of its military servicemen to Saudi Arabia. As Larry Speakes, assistant White House press secretary, admits, there is already a special U.S. Air Force group of more than 20 in that country as well as another 450 civilian specialists to service the AWACS planes.

A separate clause in the document stipulates Saudi Arabia's obligation to "constantly and fully supply the United States with information obtained using the AWACS systems."

COMMENTARY ON 'NEW JERSEY' VISIT TO ROK, FAR EAST

LD222033 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Observer Sergey Ruslanov commentary]

[Text] The American battleship New Jersey, with Tomahawk nuclear missiles on board, has appeared in the Far East and is now in the South Korean port of Inchon. Our observer, Segey Ruslanov, comments:

The New Jersey arrived in South Korea at a very peculiar time. An impetuous wave of antigovernment actions has swept the nation in recent weeks. It was in Inchon that a protest demonstration, the biggest one over the last 6 years, took place. Thousands of demonstrators bitterly denounced Washington's interference in the country's internal affairs and demanded the withdrawal from the country of the U.S. occupation corps, more than 40,000 American servicemen strong. The New Jersey's visit to South Korea is clearly a demonstration of U.S. determination to keep that country under its control as the bulwark for its militaristic preparations in the Far East. The United States has been vigorously assisting the Seoul regime's militaristic policy and at the same time has been deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea. The quantity of American nuclear weapons there is about a thousand units. The unprecedented American-South Korean military exercise, "Team Spirit 86," was held this year. During the maneuvers big offensive operations were practical, and the airspace of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea was violated. As actions of the South Korean people show, they do not wish to put up any longer with the danger American militarism brings to them.

The People's Democratic Republic of Korea has been putting forward new peace initiatives.

The Republic's permanent observer at the United Nations has said that turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone would contribute to Korea's peaceful reunification. The visit by the American battleship with nuclear weapons on board to South Korea indicates that Washington couldn't care less about the Koreans' aspirations. It prefers to build up tension rather than assist nuclear disarmament.

From Inchon the New Jersey is to sail to Sasebo and then to Yokosuka. The Pentagon plans an exercise of a strike grouping led by the New Jersey in the Sea of Japan, close to Soviet shores. The Pentagon has been persistently trying to involve Japan's armed forces in the maneuvers. By staging the provocative exercise at the end of the New Jersey's tour of the Pacific and Far Eastern countries the Pentagon makes it clear that it further intends to count on force in the region. Such a policy confronts Far Eastern nations with the threat of being drawn into a war for interests of U.S. ruling circles that are alien to them.

NATO HELPING U.S. INCREASE NAVAL POWER IN PACIFIC

LD210958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 20 June 86

[Report by TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jun, (TASS) -- The United States intends to increase the might of its Pacific fleet by involving its NATO allies in its operations. These plans were disclosed by Admiral Kendall Monranville, Commander of the U.S. 3d Fleet. Speaking at a news conference on board the aircraft carrier Ranger which has dropped anchor at the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) after participating in the "Rimpac-86" multinational maneuvers, he stated that if "extraordinary circumstances" were to arise in the Pacific Ocean region the countries of the Atlantic bloc would dispatch their naval forces there.

Monranville's utterances reflect the Pentagon's aspiration to knock together a "united fleet" in the Pacific Ocean for operations against the Soviet fleet, the KYODO TSHUSHIN agency points out. The "Rimpac" maneuvers serve these aims in which Japan, Canada, Australia and -- for the first time -- Britain are participating this year as well as the United States. Concentrated in the area of the maneuvers are 50 warships, 250 aircraft, and around 50,000 servicemen.

The U.S. admiral came out in favor of expanding the number of participants in these provocative military games and called upon Tokyo -- the chief U.S. Pacific Ocean ally -- to dispatch even more powerful naval groups to them. Japan was represented at "Rimpac-86" by eight destroyers and the same number of antisubmarine aircraft.

HU YAOBANG CONINUES EUROPEAN VISIT IN ITALY

Meets Craxi

LD201300 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 20 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who came here on an official visit, met Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers. The sides discussed development of bilateral relations and some international problems.

Holds Talks

LD202242 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 20 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held talks today with Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, and Giovanni Spadolini, minister of defense. He also met with Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy, Amintore Fanfani, chairman of the Senate, Leonilde Jotti, head of the Chamber of Deputies, and Nicola Signorello, mayor of Rome.

According to the ANSA news agency, in the course of the talks with G. Andreotti the sides devoted much attention to the activities of the United Nations Organization and its role in the settlement of crises. Hu Yaobang strongly denounced international terrorism and expressed China's support for all the initiatives that can be put into practice within the framework of the U.N. for preventing this phenomenon and doing away with it.

Touching upon the bilateral relations, Hu Yaobang expressed hope that in the coming five years trade turnover between Italy and the People's Republic of China would grow by 8-9 per cent annually. The sides went on record in favour of a further expansion of contacts and visits.

In the course of the talks between Hu Yaobang and G. Spadolini special attention was devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean and South-east Asia, to questions connected with nuclear disarmament and the combatting of international terroirsm.

Received by PCI's Natta

LD212037 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 21 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has received Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China who is staying on a visit here.

Answering questions of journalists, A. Natta described the conversation they had as an important step forward. He said that the open comparison of their stands had permitted them to reaffirm the important similarity of views concerning the principles on which more constructive international relations should be based, and to reiterate the common striving for moving forward along the path of detente, disarmament and the settlement of tense situations and conflicts in various parts of the world by means of talks.

A. Natta described Hu Yaobang's visit to London, Bonn, Paris and Rome as important both from the point of view of the development of cooperation between China and the main West European countries and as the recognition of the autonomous role that Europe, and especially the EEC, could play in achieving detente, new balance and new international economic order.

PAPER DETAILS USSR-PRC TRADE EXPANSION

PM161213 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by M. Bureyev: "The USSR and the PRC: Trade Volume Growing"]

[Text] Trade is the most stable form of relations between the Soviet Union and China. During the eighties both countries have made active efforts to revive trade and develop it further. During the last 5 years the annual volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has increased from R176.8 million to R1.6 billion or, in other words, it has increased more than 9 times.

The Soviet Union now supplies China with various types of machinery, equipment, and transport facilities. These include civil aviation equipment, freight and passenger vehicles, and mining and power engineering equipment. It also supplies ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, mineral fertilizers, chemical goods, and timber. The proportion of mechanical and technical products in Soviet exports to China amounts to approximately one-third.

The PRC in turn exports to the Soviet Union raw minerals, various agricultural products, textile goods, and many other consumer goods.

In 1984-1985 there was an exchange of visits between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council. They laid good foundations for further developing economic ties between our countries.

Until 1985 USSR-PRC trade was conducted on the basis of intergovernmental agreements concluded annually. The sides reached the conclusion that this practice is not fully in line with the task of further increasing trade. As a result, for the first time in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, a long-term agreement was signed between the USSR and PRC Governments on trade and payments for 1986-1990. During this period the volume of trade is to total approximately R12 billion and is to be balanced, including R3 billion in 1990, which is almost double the present level.

Under the agreement, China will import from the Soviet Union aircraft, motor vehicles, power engineering equipment, railroad rolling stock, agricultural machinery, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and chemical industry products. The USSR will obtain from China tungsten concentrate, fluorspar, soybeans, corn, peanuts, meat and meat products, apples, citrus fruits, cotton fabrics, yarn, woolen and sewn goods, tea, seta, sports footwear, vacuum flasks, and chemical and machine-building industry products.

In addition to the long-term trade agreement, an agreement was signed during Yao Yilin's visit to Moscow on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial installations in the PRC.

As is well known, more than 200 industrial enterprises forming the backbone of the PRC's socialist industry were built in China in the fifties with material and technical assistance from the USSR. In 30 years a certain proportion of the equipment at these enterprises has worn out and now requires either modernization or replacement. Under the aforementioned agreement, the Soviet Union will assist China in the reconstruction of a number of installations and in the construction of several new ones.

In particular, it is planned to modernize 17 enterprises in the metallurgical, coal, machine building, and chemical industries, and participare in the construction of several new installations. It is planned that the USSR will supply six power units with a total capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts for three heating and power plants as well as equipment for power transmission lines and for the electrification of 1,000 km of railroad lines, and will participate in the construction of an open pit for mining coal by the open-cut method.

Border trade is an important channel of trade between our countries. After a long break it was restored in 1982 between Khabarovsk and Maritime krays and Amur and Chita oblasts on the Soviet side, and Heilongjiang Province and the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region on the PRC side. Last year its volume reached R24.2 million, which is almost 5 times higher than the maximum level in the sixties. Since 1986 border trade between the PRC's Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region and the Soviet Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and contiguous regions of the RSFSR is being restored via the border points of Khorgos and Turugart. Its further development will make it possible to seek additional reserves for increasing trade between the USSR and the PRC.

Increasing trade and increasing the range of goods requires a solution to various transport problems, to which the sides are devoting a great deal of attention. It is planned, in particular, to resume freight transportation between the USSR and the PRC using river transport beginning this year.

The development of trade and economic relations is greatly assisted by the exchange of exhibitions. Two years ago a PRC Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources exhibition was organized in Moscow within the framework of the international "Geokarta" exhibition. At the same time the Soviet Union took part in an international exhibition of medical equipment and instruments and, a year later, in the international "ASPAT-85" trade fair in Beijing, while China participated in the Moscow "Interbytmash-85" exhibition.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chinese Committee for Promoting the Development of International Trade have signed an agreement on cooperation. In envisages, in particular, giving one another assistance with the aim of participating in international exhibitions and holding trade and economic exhibitions in both countries, as well as business talks, technological exchanges, conferences, and other attendant measures. Under the agreement, a PRC trade and industry exhibition will be held in Moscow this summer and a USSR trade and industry exhibition will be held in Beijing in December. They are awaited with great interest in both countries.

The USSR's desire to develop trade and economic relations with China was restated at the 27th CPSU Congress. It was said in particular that "trade with the PRC will expand considerably."

The decisions of the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Beijing in March, were fresh confirmation of the potential for further developing bilateral mutually profitable cooperation. They are a good incentive for increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-Chinese business relations, improving their forms, and making them more varied and dynamic.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

PM230905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "An Important Initiative"]

[Text] The DPRK has put forward a new initiative. Displaying genuine concern at the explosive situation in the Korean peninsula, Pyongyang has proposed to Seoul and Washington that talks between military leaders be held.

The timeliness of the DPRK Government's constructive step is beyond question. Through the efforts of the aggressive imperialist forces the south of the Korean peninsula has now been transformed into a poweder keg; it is a constant source of tension and confrontation in the region. As is known, south of the 38th parallel a major contingent of U.S. Armed Forces is concentrated, hundreds of units of U.S. nuclear weapons are stored there. Furthermore, the Seoul regime Army ranks among the largest in Asia in terms of numbers and level of equipment and training.

It is obvious that detente in the military sphere would greatly improve the atmosphere not just in the Far East but in the entire Asia and Pacific region. At the same time it would make it possible to break the deadlock in the North-South dialogue, and give a boost to the quest for peace and the reunification of the country on the basis of mutual trust. Socialist Korea's new proposals, which also embrace questions of ending military maneuvers in the peninsula and reciprocal cuts in armed forces and armaments, serve this aim.

The DPRK Government purposefully and consistently puruses a peace-loving foreign policy course. This is borne out by a series of positive proposals recently addressed to Seoul by Pyongyang. They include such topical questions as the withdrawal of all types of U.S. nuclear weapons and forces from South Korea; the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, into a nuclear-free zone; replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement; drafting a declaration on nonaggression between North and South; and the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by means of a dialogue and talks between the interested parties, as well as a number of other questions.

The world public, and in particular the public of the Far East states, highly appreciates and supports the DPRK's constructive foreign policy steps. After all, these initiatives are essentially proposals for confidence-building measures in the region and indicate an open and good-neighborly way toward resolving Asian problems.

China, DPRK Press Back Plan

PM230851 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 p 3

[TASS dispatches under general heading: "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun -- The DPRK press writes today that the DPRK initiative for talks with the participation of the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Armed Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister is aimed at removing the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Beijing, 19 Jun -- A spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry has stated that the DPRK proposal for talks between military leaders has a positive significance for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. China believes that such talks could contribute to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the continuation of the North-South dialogue, he said.

ALGERIAN ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 19 JUNE

PM201315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] On 19 June Major General M. Benloucif, chief of staff of the Algerian National People's Army, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The guest from Algeria was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and generals, admirals, and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among those meeting the guest were A. Alahoum, Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Lietenant Colonel R. Khadefi, defense attache with the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the high-ranking guest. Maj. M. Benloucif accepted a report from the head of the guard of honor and inspected a formation of Soviet soldiers.

KATUSHEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD211455 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 21 Jun (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has arrived in the Algerian capital to attend the latest session of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

A new stage in the development of bilateral cooperation began after the recent official, friendly visit by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the USSR. The documents signed during the visit opened up good prospects for the strengthening of Soviet-Algerian economic, trading and scientific-technical relations. In accordance with them, a further expansion of cooperation is planned in the fields of power engineering, metallurgy, and the oil and gas industry, machine-building, agriculture and fishing.

In a press statement made on his arrival in Algeria, the head of the Soviet delegation indicated that one of the main tasks of the current meeting is to make more specific and to implement the arrangements and agreements reached in Moscow.

LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT SUPREME SOVIET

LD211501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (TASS) -- A delegation from the Parliament of Lebanon headed by its speaker, Husayn al-Husayni, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation today visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. Welcoming the guests, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed that parliamentary contacts between the two countries have long ties and promote the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Lebanon and the consolidation of peace in the Near East.

Husayn al-Husayni expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their unswerving support for the just cause of the Arab people and highly evaluated the constructive foreign policy initiatives of the USSR, which are directed toward a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem.

The sides affirmed their desire for further development of interparliamentary ties between the two countries in the interests of their peoples, the cause of peace and cooperation.

DESTOUR PARTY CONGRESS IN TUNISIA ENDS

LD222247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1339 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 22 Jun (TASS) -- The 12th congress of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunisia (DSP) has completed its work here.

Present at the congress were delegations of political parties from various countries, including a CPSU delegation, led by L.N. Spridonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA.

BRIEFS

JANA-APN ACCORD -- The signing of a cooperation agreement took place this morning in the area of information and the exchange of news and press information between JANA and APN in the USSR. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Great Jamahiriyah by the secretary of JANA and on behalf of the Soviet side by Eduard Eslamban, the press attache and director of APN Bureau in the Jamahiriyah. The agreement provides for close cooperation in the fields of news and illustrated services between the two agencies, in addition to the exchange of expertise and visits between the two sides. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 86 LD]

ANC'S TAMBO CLAIMS RSA GOVERNMENT 'LOST CONTROL'

LD192124 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 19 TASS -- The white minority government has virtually lost any control over the situation in South Africa and keeps in power only on army and police bayonets, said Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

He stressed that the majority of the South African population opposes apartheid. The people cannot be satisified with handouts in the form of the so-called reforms. They demand that the racial segregation system be stamped out completely and the question of political power be fairly solved.

In a bid to preserve the mainstays of apartheid, the Pretoria ringleaders have established a military occupation regime in South Africa, the ANC president said. The move to down the state of emergency last week and the tight news blackout have exacerbated still more the situation inside the country.

By means of emergency measures the regime hopes to cordon South Africa with a blank wall of silence, to conceal from the world public the truth about the developments in the country. These attempts, however, are doomed to a failure. The days of apartheid are counted. Our armed struggle inexorably brings closer its collapse, Oliver Tambo emphasized.

U N CONFERENCE ON RSA SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

U.S., UK Veto

LD190653 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- For the second time in the past month the United States and Great Britain prevented the United Nations Security Council from passing a resolution condemning the South African aggression against Angola.

An overwhelming majority of the members of the Council, called on the request of the Angolan Government, demanded the introduction of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a means of combatting the apartheid system and establishing peace and stability in southern African.

However, the veto used by the U.S. and British delegations blocked the draft resolution submitted by the group of nonaligned countries.

By vetoing the draft, imperialist allies of South Africa once again demonstrated their disregard for the will of the international community.

Need for Action Emphasized

LD201936 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

The need for the adoption by the international community of a joint action programme against Pretoria to isolate and destroy the apartheid regime has been emphasised in a declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa that ended here today. The conference was held by the U.N. Special Committee Against apartheid, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The final document endorsed by the participants in the forum says that apartheid is a crime not only against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, but also against entire humanity. Nevertheless, some Western countries and transnational corporations maintain all-round military and economic ties with the racists, the declaration says. The policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, far from being conducive to elimination of the apartheid regime, creates, quite the contrary, the opportunities for the racists to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia, to stage aggressions against neighbouring "Frontline" states.

The participants in the conference criticized the stand of the USA and Great Britain, which, using the right of veto, put obstacles in every way to imposing obligatory sanctions on Pretoria.

The declaration says that in conditions of the extreme aggravation of the situation in South Africa, the world conference deems it necessary to impose without delay obligatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter. It is necessary to ban military collaboration with the Republic of South Africa, to impose embargo on the supplies of armaments to the racists, to put an end to the collaboration with the Republic of South Africa, to impose embargo on the supplies of armaments to the racists, to put an end to the collaboration with the Republic of South Africa in the sphere of nuclear energy. There is an urgent need for an embargo on the supply of oil products to the Republic of South Africa. The conference recommended to the Security Council to impose a ban on trade, investments, sea and air communication with Pretoria.

In the final section of the document, support is expressed for a just struggle of the African population of South Africa and the Namibian people. Their right to use any forms and methods in this struggle is confirmed. The programme of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa must be accompanied by a programme of rendering all-round assistance to those states that became victims of the aggression by the racists and to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, it was said at the forum.

The participants in the conference condemned any attempts to view the present events in South Africa as a "conflict between the West and East". These events are caused by the policy and concrete actions of the apartheid regime, it was stressed at the forum.

The declaration expresses solidarity with Nelson Mandela, with all other political prisoners kept in jails of the South African regime. The declaration demands their immediate and unconditional release.

Addressing the final meeting on behalf of East European socialist countries, Deputy Foreign Minister of the GDR Gerd Koenig, spoke highly of the results of the conference and emphasised that its decisions willbe a contribution to the stepping up of the struggle against racial discrimination, for the elimination of the apartheid regime.

Declaration Cited

LD202328 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 20 TASS -- Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 40/64c of December 1985, the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa -- organized by the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the movement of non-aligned countries -- was held at UNESCO house, Paris, from 16 to 20 June 1986.

The conference considered the present grave situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, with special reference to developments since the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, held at UNESCO house, Paris, from 20 to 27 May 1981. There was an extensive exchange of views on the means to secure the speedy elimination of apartheid, with particular attention to the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

At the conclusion of its discussions, the conference adopted the following declaration which it commends to the urgent attention of all governments, organizations and peoples, as well as for action, inter alia, by the United Nations, the Movement of Non-aligned Countries and OAU.

In spite of the actions of the regime to entrench apartheid and disposess the black majority of its rights through ruthless repression and violence, there is an unprecedented mass upsurge against apartheid.

The racist regime has failed to suppress the resistance despite the proclamation of a state of emergency, the greatly increased repression and violence, including the dispatch of armed forces into African townships and educational institutions, the shooting of peaceful demonstrators and even mourners at funeral processions, and the use of vigilantes for terrorist acts against opponents of apartheid. Thousands of people, including many children, have been killed and wounded by the security forces who have been granted immunity for their acts. Many more have been imprisoned, tortured and restricted. Severe restrictions have been imposed on the media.

The South African regime has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia, a territory for which the United Nations assumed direct responsibility in 1966, and the use of the territory for aggression against independent African states. The struggle of the Namibian people for independence has greatly advanced under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which has gained ever wider and stronger support from the Namibian people as well as recognition by the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-aligned countries and the United Nations General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The South African regime continues, moreover, to commit numerous acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against independent African states, including deliberate massacre of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as against the ships, aircraft and nationals of other countires. It has instigated and supported subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those states. It has defied what United Nations resolutions calling for an immediate cessation of such actions and the payment of compensation to the states concerned. The South African actions have been held to be a clear illustration of the policies of state terrorism.

The attacks by South African forces on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia on 19 May 1986, as well as new acts of aggression against Angola, reflect a more serious threat than ever before and underline the imperative need for international action with determination and a sense of urgency.

The racist regime persists, however, in attempting to perpetuate white domination instead of complying with the demands of the great majority of the people, and of the international community, for the release of all political prisoners, cessation of repression and negotiations to eliminate apartheid and establish a non-racial democratic state based on universal franchise and majority rule.

In view of the extreme gravity of the situation in southern Africa, it is imperative that the international community should take all necessary action, with a sense of urgency, for the speedy abolition of apartheid and an end to its violence in South Africa, the illegal occupation of Namibia and aggression against independent African states. Any delays or weaknesses in action will prolong the suffering of the people and further aggravate the threat to the peace.

The world conference considers that the international community should decide on a comprehensive programme of action. Mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter, must be the central element of such a programme which should also include additional actions by governments and the public to isolate the racist regime and render all appropriate assistance to those striving for freedom and peace in southern Africa.

Regrettably, certain Western powers and other governments and some transnational corporations, by their active collaboration with the racist regime in contravention of appeals by the United Nations, have enabled that regime to build up its military and repressive apparatus through breaches of United Nations embargoes. This has served to encourage that regime to pursue its disastrous course of attempting to perpetuate racist domination in South Africa and Namibia. It has been a major obstacle to the efforts of the oppressed people and the international community for the elimination of apartheid, the independence of Namibia and the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa.

The policy of "constructive engagement" has not contributed to abolish the system of apartheid, but, on the contrary, this situation has continued and the Pretoria regime is maintaining its illegal occupation of Namibia and its policy of aggression, subversion and destabilization of different sorts against the Front-line and other neighbouring states.

The conference strongly condemns any attempts by South Africa and its supporters to destabilize independent states in southern Africa and in particular, to assist subversive groups instigated and supported by the racist regime of South Africa. In that connection it appeals to all states not to render any assistance to the UNITA criminal bandits.

It urges the few Western powers which continue to oppose sanctions against South Africa -- especially the United States and the United Kingdom which have prevented the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council through the exercise of vetoes -- to reassess their positions and co-operate in, rather than hinder, international action. By so doing, they can make a great contribution to peace and freedom in southern Africa and they have a responsibility to do so, as do the other main trading partners of South Africa.

Moscow TV Report

LD212214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jun 86

[A. Potapov report from Paris; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, an international conference on sanctions against racist South Africa has come to an end in Paris. To find the means to halt racism and compel the South African apartheid regime to cease violence and terror -- were the goals of the Paris conference.

Here is the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Adamishin, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Video shows Adamishin, wearing spectacles, flanked by Ukrainian delegate] The discussion lasted 5 days. The speeches were harsh and denunciatory in nature. The refusal of Washington, London, and Bonn to take part in the conference arouse acute dissatisfaction among the delegates. The special commission's report described as a provocation the Anglo-U.S. veto in the Security Council against adoption of sanctions against the racists.

The head of the Soviet delegation showed that behind the policy of protection of the racists there are multi-billion dollar interests, exploitation, and the plundering of natural and human resources of southern Africa. The Soviet Union supports the just causes for which the African states themselves are fighting.

RSA WHITES BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND 'TRUTHS'

M8202016 Moscow in Afrikaans to South Africa 1745 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Commentary by Yuriy Rogov: "White Opposition in South Africa"]

[Text] If one examines the political situation in South Africa, one notes that there is a real white opposition in the country and that it is very active. There are now more whites who realize that the future of the country will be very unsafe as long as the inhuman system of apartheid remains.

To these whites, it is clear that apartheid has brought much difficulty to the country, and they can see that as long as the Botha regime introduces only cosmetic changes, there will be no peace in the country. South Africa will become a volcano of more revolutionary action by the blacks.

In April, the leader of the white opposition and leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglin, said in parliament the pendulum has swung from evolution to revolution. The uprising, like the revolution which has now begun, will not be crushed by the police or the security forces, no matter how well armed they may be.

Even the South African businessmen came to the same conclusion last September. They are very concerned at the government's rigid policies. They fear that they will lose their chances of earning high profits. This is why top businessmen went to meet leaders of the ANC. Pieter Botha condemned them for doing so.

But even now Botha and his government refuse to accept the truth. They do not want to learn the lessons of African history. Nothing can stand in the way of the hurricane of African liberation movements. France learned this lesson the hard way in Algeria. The same lesson was learned again by the mercenaries in Angola and Zimbabwe. And now more and more South African whites are beginning to understand these truths.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGY AGREEMENT -- An agreement has been signed in Addis Ababa providing for the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in meteorology. Our country will supply the necessary equipment, instruments, and means of communication, and will send specialists to assist the local weather service. Mutual exchange of information and joint research projects in this sphere also are envisaged. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Jun 86 LD]

ARTICLE ON UNREST IN HAITI, U.S. 'SECRET PLAN'

PM181219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "The General Reassures...Haiti: Demonstrators Blockade the Capital"]

[Text] Havana, 14 Jun -- Streets lined with barricades, streams of demonstrators outside the gates of the presidential palace, and...aimed fire against defenseless people -- this was how Port-au-Prince, the Haitain capital, appeared last week. The confrontation between the people's masses and the ruling circles, which are trying their hardest to preserve "Duvalierism without Duvalier" in the country, has reached a critical level.

In an attempt to reduce the intensity of antigovernment demonstrations, the cabinet of General Namphy has announced some "concessions" to the working people's demands. But these "concessions" have proved ephemeral. The resignation of four ministers, the sentence passed by a court on Lieutenant Colonel (Zheremi), the organizer of sadistic reprisals against the peaceful population, and the arrests of several of his accomplices have in no way removed the main causes of popular protests. The reactionary composition of the ruling triumvirate and its demonstrative reluctance to ease the masses' plight and embark on democratic transformations -- all this remains unchanged.

It is not surprising, therefore, that popular demonstrations are escalating in Haiti. Demonstrators have virtually blockaded the capital. Frightened by the scale of the demonstrations, the government has at last announced its intention to hold a presidential election in the country. "But I will not run for election," General Namphy tries to reassure the public.

But all in vain -- Haitians certainly do not wish to be reassured. The point is that the election being publicized by the ruling regime is scheduled...for November 1987. Naturally, the people do not intend to wait approximately 18 months for the next leadership reshuffle. The recently formed bloc of opposition forces, which includes the United Haitian Communist Party, demands the immediate dissolution of the present government and the formation of a new cabinet of ministers from representatives of truly democratic organizations.

The recent general strike was the Haitians' impressive response to the latest maneuver by the overthrown dictator's stooges. The funerals of victims of police repression took place at the height of the strike. The funeral rally was attended by thousands and developed into one of the biggest antigovernment demonstrations.

Washington, according to a number of news agencies, is very alarmed at the development of events in Haiti and is preparing, "just in case," to resort to armed interference in Haitian affairs. Reports are filtering through to the press that a secret plan is being drawn up to send there an American "peacekeeping force in the event of extraordinary circumstances arising." There is nothing unreal about this plan: Everyone remembers the barbarbous U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic, located in the eastern part of the same island as Haiti. "Moreover, the 7,700 Haitian soldiers and police have not received antiriot training," circles close to the Pentagon cynically declare...

POLITBURO MEETING DISCUSSES 19 JUNE PLENUM

LD201953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. At the sitting held on 20 June, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of immediate measures for implementation of the decisions of the 19 June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party committees and the local soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol bodies have been charged with the implementation of a wide circle of practical measures aimed at putting into practice the decisions of the plenum and at mobilization of working people and all labor collectives for successful implementation of the large-scale tasks of the 12th 5-year plan period. In connection with this, stress has been laid on the particular significance of the development of the nation-wide socialist competition and of the development of the creative activity of the masses which is one of the most important factors in the acceleration of the social and economic progress of Soviet society.

The Politburo charged the corresponding party and state bodies with examining and adopting measures for the implementation of the observations and suggestions made by the participants of the June plenum.

The Politburo approved the measures for the further enhancement of the role and for the reinforcement of the responsibility of the Soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of social and economic development, which had been worked out in accordance with the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is envisaged to substantially widen the powers of republic and local soviet bodies in ensuring the integrated and effective management of the economy in the territory coming under their authority; in their mutual relations with enterprises and organizations in the solution of questions concerning the social sphere, utilization of labor resources, the provision of services for the working people and environment protection. Prime importance is being attached to intensifying the role and the responsibility of the Soviets in the matter of satisfaction of the varied requirements of the population and of its fuller supply with foodstuffs, first and foremost on the account of local production. It is being planned to raise considerably the level of interests of the soviets and to widen the possibilities they have in the organization of additional production of consumer goods and the provision of services for the population; in ensuring that facilities for production and for social and cultural purposes are put into operation in such a way that they are coordinated with each other; and in solving other questions which affect the interests of people.

The need was pointed out to step up further organizational work by the soviets, to develop democratic principles in their activity and to use to the maximum the possibilities of the soviets in mobilizing the masses for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that face the country.

The Politburo discussed the issue of the development during the current 5-year plan period of the production of computer equipment means. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers that was adopted on this question defines measures for the production of a broad list of promising types of electronic computer machines and programmed technical complexes for use in such important areas as automated planning systems, flexible production systems, technical process control, and the automation of scientific research.

The tasks that have been established are aimed at the implementation of the program of the whole state for the creation and development of production and the effective use of computer technology and automated systems. Fulfillment of these tasks will be tied in closely with the implementation of the relevant programs for scientific and technical progress in the CEMA member countries.

Several other questions concerning the country's social and economic development and international policy and the implementation of the decisions of the 27th congress party and the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were also discussed at the meeting of the Politburo.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

IZVESTIYA 'Information Report'

PM201902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1400 on 18 June. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report by K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the credentials of deputies elected in place of former deputies since the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet of the Union resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: T.A. Alimov, elected for Kalininshiy Electoral Okrug No. 606 in Tashkent Oblast, Uzbek SSR; M.I. Shchadov, elected for Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No. 415 in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, Ukranian SSR; K.F. Katushev, elected for Ferganskiy Electoral Okrug No. 612 in Fergana Oblast, Uzbek SSR; M.M. Mirkasymov, elected for Khivinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 614 in Khorezm Oblast, Uzbek SSR; R. Myrashev, elected for Lengershkiy Electoral Okrug No. 655 in Chimkent Oblast, Kazah SSR; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, elected for Tbilisi-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug No. 660, Georgian SSR, A.A. Mokanu, elected for Kotovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 702, Moldavian SSR; A. Dzhumagulov, elected for Issyk-Kulskiy Electoral Okrug No. 716, Kirghiz SSR; U.A. Akimova, elected for Kyzyl-kiyskiy Electoral Okrug No. 719, Kirghiz SSR; S. Usmonov, elected for Ura-Tyubinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 731, Tajik SSR; and A. Nurgeldyyev, elected for the Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug No. 740, Turkman SSR.

Then, in conformity with the USSR Supreme Soviet Regulations, the Soviet of the Union executed certain changes in the composition of the chamber's standing commissions.

The co-report of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 was delivered by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission.

The following deputies took part in the debate on the question: L.B. Yermin, V.S. Shevchenko, A.A. Malofeyev, N.N. Ryzhov, V.M. Velichko, S. Mukashev, V.T. Saykin, B.V. Adleyba, M.I. Shchadov, G.K. Kretavichyus, V.Y. Khodyrev, L.A. Borodin, and Yu.Ya. Ruben.

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions at 1400 hours. It was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Society of Nationalities heard a report by O.S. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the credentials of deputies elected in place of former deputies since the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: I.I. Velichko, elected for Ufimskiy Electoral Okrug No. 31, RSFSR; V.V. Grigoryev, elected for Polotskiy Electoral Okrug No. 83, Belorussian SSR; P. Khabibullayev, elected for Bulungurskiy Electoral Okrug No. 108, Uzbek, SSR; V.P. Anishchev, elected for Denauskiy Electoral Okrug No. 112, Uzbek SSR; B.F. Satin, elected for Tashkent-Chilanzarskiy Electoral Okrug No. 116, Uzbek SSR; B.I. Aristov, elected for Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Electoral Okrug No. 378, Tajik SSR; M.S. Mendybayev, elected for Alma Ata-iliyskiy Electoral Okrug No. 129, Kazakh SSR; A.F. Dobrynin, elected for Alma Ata-frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug No. 132, Kazakh SSR; V.N. Lobov, elected for Kzyl-ordinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 143, Kazakh SSR; D.I. Patiashvili, elected for Sukhumi City Electoral Okrug No. 185, Georgian SSR; V.I. Smirnov, elected for Rybnitskiy Electoral Okrug No. 278, Moldavian SSR; A.P. Biryukova, elected for Frunze-oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No. 332, Kirghiz SSR; G.N. Kiselev, elected for Dzhalal-abadskiy Electoral Okrug No. 327, Kirghiz SSR; G.M. Voskanyan, elected for Echmiadzinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 416, Armenian SSR; Yu.k. Mogilevets, elected for Geok-tepinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 424, Turkmen SSR; and A.N. Aksenov, elected for Leninabadskiy Electoral Okrug No. 567, Karakalpak ASSR.

In accordance with the Regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet of Nationalities released Deputy B.N. Ponomarev from his duties as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission. Deputy A.F. Dobrynin was elected chairman of that commission; Deputy A.V. Vlasov was released from his duties as chairman of the Industrial Commission. Deputy Ye.V. Kachalovskiy was elected chairman of that commission; Deputy L.P. Lykova was released frim her duties as chairman of the Maternity, Chold Development, and the Woek and Life of Women Commission. Deputy N.V. Gellert was elected chairman of that commission. The Soviet of Nationalities elected deputy Ye.Ye. Sokolov chairman of the Health nad Social Security Commission.

Other changes to the composition of the chamber's standing commissions were also made.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Planning Commission, then delivered the co-report of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on this report: M.V. Kovalev, V.I. Kazakov, V.G. Dikusarov, V.V. Listov, V.S. Zorina, G.N. Seidov, I. Dzhabbarov, G.G. Kartofyanu, V.V. Sakalauskas, N.G. Davydov, K. Turysov, A.F. Ryutel, S.P. Burenkov, and I. Khayeyev.

The session continued work.

The 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, continued work in Moscow on 19 June 1986.

The second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000 hours. It was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The sitting continued the discussion of the report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: A.K. Abdukadyrov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ch. Gedzhenov, N.P. Otke, O.A. Kaybyshev, F.T. Sarkisyan, I.E. Spila, V.Ye. Odintsov, G.Kh. Shankiyeva, T.N. Khrennikov, V.Ts. Sandanov, I.P. Morozov, and V.A. Faustov.

At this point, the Soviet of Nationalities completed its discussion of the report on the second item on the session's agenda.

The second sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held at 1000 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The sitting continued the discussion of the report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: A.T. Polyanskiy, I.P. Kalin, M. Mirbabayeva, I.S. Belousov, G.I. Ulanov, A. Dzhumagulov, B. Yazkuliyev, B.I. Kolesnikov, A.V. Koop, and A.F. Ponomarev.

At this point the Soviet of the Union concluded its discussion of the report on the second item on the sesion's agenda.

The second joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held at 1400 hours in the Great Kremlin Palace. It was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, incorporating the amendments proposed by the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The session heard the report of T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on presidium decrees submitted for ratificiation by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and adopted the corresponding laws and resolutions.

On the submission of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade G.G. Vedernikov and Comrade V.K. Gusev deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and released Comrade Ya.P. Ryabov from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

At this point the 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, concluded its work.

Foreign Affairs Commissions' Resolution

LD201551 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet at their joint session today considered the state of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitaiton of strategic arms as a result of the U.S. Government's actions.

Having heard in this connection the reports by the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the report by the deputies' preparatory group which studied how the relevant Soviet ministries and departments handled the questions of complying with and monitoring compliance with the above-mentioned Soviet-American agreements, the commissions declare that the U.S. Government's decision to stop observing in the future the 1972 interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-I) and the 1979 treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II) represents a very dangerous step along the way of disrupting the entire existing regime of arms restrictions and undermining the possibilities of concluding in the future further-going agreements in this field;

Point out that this decision is a direct continuation of the U.S. Administration's overall destructive approach to problems of restricting and reducing armaments, which rests on the striving to achieve military superiority;

Reject as groundless and having malicious aims the U.S. Administration's attempts to ascribe violations of the SALT-2 Treaty and other Soviet-American agreements to the Soviet Union;

Draw attention of all Soviet ministries and departments concerned to the importance of continuing scrupulous compliance with the provisions, still in force, of the Soviet-American agreements in the field of limiting strategic arms as long as the American side complies with them.

The Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet express particular concern over the fact that the American side is undertaking steps that are also leading to undermining the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This threatens to finally destroy the foundation on which strategic stability can only rest, and to pave the way for an unchecked arms race.

To discuss mutual concerns of the Soviet and the American parliamentarians in connection with the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic arms, it is proposed to hold shortly a working meeting between members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. Congress. Given the importance of the question of ending nuclear tests, this issue can also be discussed at the proposed meeting.

Such meetings could become regular, and their participants could exchange views both of questions related to the observance of the existing agreements and the elaboration of new agreements.

Mindful of the serious situation that is taking shape...the situation fraught with grave consequences for the destinies of peace -- the members of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are urging the members of the corresponding commissions of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. congress, just as all other members of the U.S. Congress, to do everything within their capabilities to see to it that the Government of the U.S. observe the Soviet-American SALT-I and SALT-II agreements and refrain from actions undermining the ABM Treaty.

The commissions also express the hope that the U.S. Government itself will weigh another time all the consequences of its announced intention to renounce the treaties, and will take the decisions that would make it possible to stop the process of mankind's sliding into a nuclear catastrophe.

Proceeding from the premise that an outbreak of nuclear conflict would constitute a lethal threat not only to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., but also to all other countries, the commissions consider it to be extremely important that the parliamentarians unequivocally express their desire to avert the threat looming dark over our planet and oblige their governments to pursue an active policy of peace, disarmament and negotiated settlement of disputes.

The foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the UNION and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., fully aware of the complexity of the present moment, at the same time express the conviction that the peoples of the world are capable of safeguarding the peace, terminating the arms race and beginning the establishment of a dependable and comprehensive system of international security. Security for all -- the West and the East, the North and the South, the states big and small, irrespective of the religious beliefs, ideological persuasions, and political views of their citizens.

Further Report

LD201752 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- A joint session of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. The partliamentarians examined the situation taking shape with regard to the Soviet-American accords on the limitation of strategic arms as a consequence of actions taken by the U.S. administration.

Participants in the meeting included Yegor Ligachev, a Member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central committee and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme SOVIET, Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and heads of a number of ministries, departments and public organizations.

The session was chaired by Yegor Ligachev. He stressed that the question submitted for the consideration of the deputies-members of the foreign affairs commissions had acquired special urgency because of the decision recently announced by the U.S. President no longer to comply with the Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The U.S. administration announced that those agreements were outdated, that they had been done in and no longer exist. Washington proceeds from the assumption that the restrictions imposed by the agreements stand in the way of the runaway arms build-up and the achievement of military superiority by the USA over the Soviet Union. The arms race is generating fabulous profits for the monopolies, the military-industrial complex, and this is one of the main causes of stockpiling of ever new mountains of armaments.

The Soviet Union takes a fundamentally different stand on arms limitation and reduction, the chairman said. It is well known: We stand for ending the race with armaments, both strategic and all the others, for lowering the level of armed confrontation and for the provision of conditions to rule out nuclear war.

To put an end to the arms race and go over to real disarmament, the Soviet Union tabled a series of proposals within a short period of time.

First. Termination of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions and put forward the proposal immediately to begin talks on a total nuclear test ban.

Second. Total elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the current century with the prevention of the development of space strike weapons (SDI).

Third. Elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe.

Fourth. Elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their production already during this century.

Fifth. Reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Sixth. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space for the good of the whole of mankind.

Seventh. Dependable verification at every stage of disarmament with the use of both national means and international procedures, to the point of and including on-site inspections.

Eighth. Establishment of a comprehensive system of the international security of the peoples, embracing military, political, economic and humnitarian field.

The U.S. Administration is ignoring the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and responded to them with acts of aggression against Libya and fresh acts of provocation in Nicaragua, the Middle East, Angola and Afghanistan.

The conference of socialist countries in Budapest this June reaffirmed these guidelines for the struggle waged by the fraternal countries for peace and for a switchover to real disarmament. They have now become the foreign policy platform of all the countries of the socialist community. The June 1986 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved the activities of our delegation at the conference and reiterated the Party's foreign policy course, mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress, for stronger international security and for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has been consistently standing for the strict observance of earlier agreements on arms limitation and reduction. The Soviet Union has not done anything since the ABM Treaty and interim agreement were concluded in 1973 and the SALT-2 Treaty in 1979 that would be contrary to the stipulations of those accords.

The violation of agreements and cancellation of signed accords is not Soviet policy. Any attempts taken by Washington to present things differently are intended to create an atmosphere in which it would find it easier itself to renege on the agreements concluded earlier and to rationalize an arms buildup. The U.S. ruling circles, launching a new arms race, are hoping to drag the Soviet Union into it, to exhaust us economically, to detract from our influence on the cause of peace and social progress and to regain their lost positions.

The United States took an action which is subverting the very process of arms limitation and reduction. It is a very dangerous path and if the United States continues to follow it the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, concluded in perpetuity, could become the next victim of American militarism.

If this happens, strategic stability in the world would be further impaied and the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war would grow manyfold.

This explains the worry caused by the irresponsible actions of the American administration in the USA itself, including in Congress, and among U.S. allies, let alone the world public. Incidentally, one is getting the impression that the talks conducted in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna the USA would like to use as a cover for the arms race.

Naturally, the logic of today's international relations is such, Yegor Ligachev stressed, that the actions of the USA to upset the existing rough military-strategic parity are bound to provoke an adequate counteraction on the Soviet part. He recalled the warning made to the American side to this effect in the statement of the Soviet Government on May 31 in connection with the U.S. renunciation of the accords on strategic offensive arms.

The Soviet Union is firmly retaining the initiative in the struggle for peace, in the offensive on the forces of war. Mikhail Gorbachev said in the political report to the Party Congress that "under all circumstances success must be achieved in the battle to prevent war. This would be an epoch-making victory of the whole of humanity, of every person on earth. The CPSU sees active participation in this battle as the essence of its foreign policy strategy."

In the light of the situation now taking shape in the matter of compliance with the Soviet-American accords on the limitation of strategic weapons, the chairman said, it is necessary to consider in the most careful manner the entire complex of problems arising in this context and to draw practical conclusions.

Reports on the matter under consideration were made by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet armed forces, and Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Sergey Akhromeyev noted the special place of the Soviet-American SALT-1 Treaty, including the ABM treaty, and SALT-2 Treaty in arms limitation and disarmament. He cited numerous facts of U.S. violations of its commitments under the above agreements. As regards the ABM Treaty, the gravest danger is presented by the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) programme. As for the SALT-2 Treaty, the so-called "comprehensive strategic programme," approved by the USA in 1981, is in conflict with it.

At the same time the Soviet Union, the speaker stressed, is taking in all seriousness its commitments and that is why we not only are taking measures to preclude the possibility of even an inadvertent deviation from the stipulations of the agreements but also clarify the questions asked by the American side. However, it is clear that the attitude of the Soviet side to the SALT accords cannot be defined without regard for the actions of the American side.

Yuliy Vorontsov noted in his report that, stating the intention of the USA to go beyond the limitations of the SALT-2 treaty, President Reagan actually unleashed a war against any treaty restrictions on the U.S. military buildup programmes. Washington's decision not to comply any longer with the Soviet-American accords on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is putting the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons into a very difficult situation. The speaker also drew attention to the dangerous character of the efforts made by the USA to develop ABM systems, which are increasingly coming into conflict with the essence of the U.S. commitments under the ABM Treaty. The American administration, Yuliy Vorontsov said, should give thought to the consequences of its actions and strictly respect the existing agreements.

Deputy Georgiy Korniyenko, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, delivered a report on the work done by a deputies' preparatory group which had studied the observance by relevant Soviet ministries and departments of the Soviet-American agreements on strategic arms limitation and verification of observance of these agreements by the other side.

Deputies Georgiy Arbatov, Yevgeniy Velikhov, Natalia Orlova and Aleksandr Subbotin, who spoke in debates, dwelt on various aspects of the matter under consideration. They denounced the U.S. actions in subversion of the process of arms limitation and reduction and strongly demanded from the American administration that measures be taken to rectify the existing situation. They voiced undivided support for the practical actions of the Soviet Government to ensure strict compliance with the existing SALT accords.

The closing speech was delivered by Anatoliy Dobrynin. He stressed that the commissions had taken a justifiable and timely interest in the problem at hand. The very logic of today's development and the realities of the nuclear age are putting into the focus of world politics both the need for restraint in relations between the two major powers, possessing huge potentials of weapons of mass destruction, and the urgent need for limits on their stockpiling and for their eventual elimination. This approach of our party and the Soviet State was reaffirmed by the June plenary meeting of the Central Committee and by the latest session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The foreign affairs commissions, the speaker said, made the firm conclusion that the Soviet Union is respecting its commitments under the treaties. The groundlessness of American claims in this respect was forcefully demonstrated in the speeches of the representatives of the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and other comrades at today's session.

The SALT agreements are not to the liking of the more "hawkish" forces in the USA because these agreements are based on the principle of equality and equal security, formalize strategic parity and constitute an obstacle to the fulfilment by the United States of its large-scale military build-up programmes. So when the bounds of treaty limitations had become too narrow for those programmes, the USA merely decided to throw those agreements overboard.

One can say that Washington demonstrated anew its commitment to the ideology and concepts of military superiority, its real lack of interest in international agreements, and its unwillingness or at best lack of readiness to awake to the realities of the nuclear age.

An extremely alarming situation is now taking shape in arms limitation and reduction in general, Anatoliy Dobrynin stressed. The negative effects of the decision of the U.S. Administration to renounce the existing agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive arms are already making themselves felt. The situation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons has clearly been aggravated. The grave doubts we had even earlier about the real wish of the American side to have new agreements have now been forcefully supported.

In this situation the Soviet Union will counter the dangerous course of the USA with a consistent policy of shaping up international relations that would be adequate to the character of the nuclear-space age, and seek perseveringly and with initiative a way out of the blind alley into which the U.S. extremist forces would like to push the world.

Our country stood and continues to stand for the strict observance of commitments under the existing agreements, for the preservation of everything positive that has been achieved with so much effort in the field of strategic arms limitation. This would be important to the maintenance of the strategic balance and to ensuring auspicious conditions for drafting new agreements on arms limitation and reduction. A good deal, naturally, will depend here on the situation with the prevention of an arms race in space and U.S. compliance with the ABM Treaty.

In today's circumstances it is therefore exceptionally important, the speaker said, that the Government of the United States weigh up anew all responsibility it is incurring by taking the decision which is leading to the ruin of the SALT process and, while there still is time, draw the proper conclusion.

The U.S. Congress can and must play a role here. We would like to express the hope that U.S. Congress and its members join in the demands that the Government of the United States strictly comply with the existing Soviet-American agreements and refrain from the renunciation of international legal documents supporting the arms limitation process.

Anatoliy Dobrynin seconded the initiative of the deputies' preparatory group for a working meeting of representatives of the relevant commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. Congress to discuss mutual concerns related to the above questions. It seems useful, too, to pass a special resolution of the foreign affairs commissions of the two chambers to reflect our principled evaluation of the current situation with the interim agreement and the SALT-2 treaty.

The foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed a resolution on the matter under discussion and decided to send the text of the resolution to the Government of the USA and to U.S. Congress, as well as the parliaments of other countries.

Ligachev, Others on SALT II

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[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The session was opened by Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union. He said:

[Being recording] [Ligachev] Esteemed comrade deputies: Today we have to examine the state of affairs as regards observance by the two sides of the Soviet-U.S. agreements in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. As you know, this issue has become particularly acute due to the decision recently announced by the U.S. President to refuse in future to observe the SALT II agreement concluded between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The U.S. Administration stated that, in its opinion, the strategic arms limitation agreements are, allegedly, obsolete, that they are finished with, and that they no longer exist. Washington is proceeding from the fact that the limitations imposed by SALT II hamper the unbridled arms build-up and the attainment by the United States of military superiority over the Soviet Union. Striving to destroy the military and strategic parity, the U.S. ruling circles are attempting to explain this by the alleged existence of a Soviet military threat and a lagging behind the Soviet Union in armaments level. In reality, things are different. The arms race in the United States brings in fantastically large profits for the monopolies and the military-industrial complex. This, primarily, is the reason for the unprecedented stockpiling of mountains of new weapons.

Our country, the Soviet Union, holds a fundamentally different position on issues relating to the limitation and reduction of strategic arms in general, and of all arms. With the aim of ending the arms race and passing on to genuine disarmament, the Soviet Union has put forward a whole range of proposals in a short period to time. First, to end nuclear weapons. [as heard] As is known, the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and, moreover, put forward a proposal for an immediate start to talks on a total ban on nuclear tests. Second, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century while preventing the creation of space strike weapons, and to limit work on the so-called SDI to laboratory research. Third, the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. Fourth, the elimination this century of chemical weapons and also of the industrial base for the production of chemical weapons. Fifth, the reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Sixth, international cooperation in the utilization of space for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. Seventh, the implementation of reliable monitoring at all stages of disarmament, using both national means and international procedures up to and including on-site inspection. Eighth, the creation of a comprehensive system of international security of the peoples, embracing the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres.

Our country's peace-loving initiatives are in line with the interests of the Soviet people, the American people, and the other peoples of the world. The Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member state held in June of this year, confirmed these principal areas of the fraternal countries' struggle for peace and for a transition to genuine disarmament.

We have every reason to say that these have now become the foreign policy platform of all the countries of the socialist community. The recent party Central Committee plenum approved the activity of our delegation at the conference, and confirmed the foreign policy course of the party, as mapped out by the 27th congress, toward strengthening international security and averting the threat of nuclear war.

The question naturally arises: How have the aggressive imperialist circles in the United States responded to all this? The U.S. Administration is keeping quiet about and disregarding the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals. It responded to them by aggressive actions against Libya and new provocations in Nicaragua, the Near East, Angola and Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union, as is known, has consistently advocated and advocates the strictest observation of previously concluded agreements in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. The principle of strict fulfillment of their obligations by the signatory states of agreements is one of the fundamental principles of international law, upon which, as is known, all interstate relations are built.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the aforementioned principle is, for it, a constitutional norm. It is laid down in Article 29 of the USSR Constitution, and, I should like to recall, is worked out in detail in the 6 July 1978 USSR law on the procedure for concluding, implementing and denouncing international agreements. We have always approached our own actions and, of course, the actions of the other country, from an equally strict criterion, and we continue this policy this I would like to stress. The violation of agreements reached and renunciation of agreements signed is not the policy of the Soviet Union.

All attempts by Washington to portray matters, as the saying goes, in another light, are calculated to create an atmosphere in which it would be easier for Washington to re- previously concluded agreements and to justify the incessant increase of armaments. In unleashing a new arms race, the ruling circles of the United States are hoping to draw our country, the Soviet Union, into it, hoping to exhaust us economically, weaken our influence on the cause of peace and progress, and regain their lost positions. The United States has taken action which undermines the very process of the limitation and reduction of armaments. This is a very dangerous course. And if the United States continues to proceed along this road, the next victim of U.S. militarism could be the open-ended treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. It is therefore easy to understand the alarm being engendered by the, bluntly speaking, irresponsible actions of the U.S. Administration, both in the United States, including Congress, and among the U.S. allies, not to mention world public opinion.

Incidentally, one gets the impression that the talks being conducted in Geneva, Vienna and Helsinki are needed by the United States, its aggressive circles, as a screen to cover up a ferocious arms race. Naturally, the U.S. actions to disarm [razoruzheniye] the current military and strategic parity will, without fail, elicit corresponding countermeasures on the Soviet side. I should like to remind you, comrades, that the Soviet Government statement of 1 July [as heard] this year, in connection with the U.S. renunciation of agreements in the sphere of strategic offensive armaments, says bluntly that as soon as the United States exceeds the established arms levels, or in any other way contravenes the other basic provisions of the aforementioned agreements which have hitherto been observed by the countries, the Soviet Union will consider itself released from the relevant obligations, and will respond by adopting the necessary practical steps to prevent the undermining of the military and strategic parity and maintain our country's defense capability at the necessary level.

The Soviet Union firmly holds the initiative in the struggle for peace and in the offensive against the forces of war. In his Political Report at the party congress, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev indicated that success in the battle against war must be achieved without fail, a success which will be an historic victory for all mankind. The CPSU sees active involvement in this battle as the very essence of its entire foreign policy strategy.

Comrade deputies, in the light of the situation which is currently taking shape as far as the observance of Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments is concerned, we are faced with the need to consider most scrupulously this whole group of problems and other matters arising in this regard, and to make the necessary practical conclusions.

In this connection, we are today putting forward for a discussion a matter which could be roughly phrased as follows: The situation taking shape with regard to Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments as a result of the actions of the United States. Will you have any other wishes, proposals, comrades? [murmurs of "no"]

No. Then let us consider that we have agreed upon the agenda of our joint session.

Allow me to hand the floor to Comrade Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, first deputy minister of defense.

[Akhromeyev] Comrade chairman of commission, comrade-members of of the Foreign Affairs Commission. The main thrust of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity has been and remains the struggle to preserve and strenghthen universal peace and against the nuclear danger and the arms race. At our 27th party congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report and the congress decisions confirmed the defensive orientation of Soviet military doctrine. The Soviet Union develops and maintains its defense potential at the level needed to ensure peace for the peoples of our country and our allies -- no more and no less. He who claims that the Soviet Union is striving for military superiority is speaking an undoubted falsehood: Such an intention is alien to the Soviet Union. The Communist Party, the the Soviet Government and our people consider that war cannot and should not be a means of resolving disputes between states. For this reason there are no motives inciting us either toward military superiority or toward the violation of international agreements. Among the agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, a special place is held by the Soviet-U.S. accords on preventing nuclear war, on the principles of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and by the first agreement on strategic arms limitation and the second strategic arms limitation agreement, SALT II. Thus, Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of strategic arms have been regulated mainly by the ABM treaty, which is without time limit, the provisional SALT I agreement; and the SALT II treaty. The SALT I and SALT II agreements and accords were an important step in reducing the threat of nuclear war and restraining the arms race. Specific measures for a genuine limitation of strategic arms were agreed in them.

In the course of negotiations on SALT I, the sides agreed that there objectively exists a close inter-relation between offensive and defensive strategic arms, and this led to the concentration of effort on, primarily, the preparation of an accord on limiting antimissile defense systems, the ABM Treaty. In essence this treaty became, and remains to the present day, the foundation of the entire strategic arms limitation process. By signing this treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age, only mutual restraint in the sphere of antimissle defense systems enables progress to be made along the path of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

As far as the SALT II treaty is concerned, it was to have made a major contribution to the further limitation and reduction of strategic offensive weapons, and it put substantial limitations, both quantitatively and qualitatively, on strategic weapons. The limitation was quantitative: the total number of weapons was limited to 2,400, and by 1 January 1981 it was to be reduced to 2,250. And, in addition, there was a limitation on the quality. In other words, the number of multiple-warhead ICBM's was limited to 820; the number of launchers and submarines for multiple-warhead ICBM's was limited to a total of 1,200; and the number of delivery vehicles with multiple warheads and cruise missiles was limited overall to 1,320. What is now being asserted by the American side, and by the U.S. President in particular -- that this treaty made no provision for substantial limitations -- is untruthful. The limitations provided for were extremely substantial, very substantial.

With the coming to power of the Reagan administration in the United States, the SALT I and SALT II accords began to be a hindrance to the nuclear arms race policy and the striving for military superiority which that administration pursues. In addition, the strategic programs of the United States started in 1986 to go beyond the framework of that treaty, and to exceed it. And in order to free his hands to pursue a further nuclear arms race, President Reagan delivered a statement on 27 May 1986 in which he actually spoke of his refusal to continue observing the limitations stipulated in both the SALT II and SALT I agreements. As many years of practical experience have shown, all action under the SALT I and SALT II treaties is reliably monitored.

We do not agree with the U.S. President's statement, and we report to the Foreign Affairs Commissions that the SALT II treaty and the 1972 provisional agreement lend themselves to verification in all their basic provisions. We consider that the statement on the unmonitorability of the SALT II treaty was made in justification of the violations committed by the United States in fulfilling the obligations it has assumed. The Soviet Union has frequently drawn the attention of the U.S. Administration toward its unlawful actions in the sphere of strategic arms, actions which cause us serious concern. As far as the ABM Treaty is concerned, the greatest danger is presented by the program adopted in the United States which is officially named the Strategic Defense Initiative. It is aimed at creating a large-scale antimissile defense system with, at the same time, the deployment of space-strike weapons to cover the whole United States. Since the principal content of the ABM Treaty is a ban on ABM systems for the defense of the country, the aims of the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative and the ABM Treaty are diametrically opposed. It is clear that every step toward the implementation of the aims of the Strategic Defence Initiative is a step toward destroying the ABM Treaty.

I report to you, comrade-members of the commissions, that our government has entrusted monitoring of the exact observance of the provisional agreement, the SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty, to the Ministry of Defense and other departments. We very strictly carry out this monitoring of the fulfillment of the accords, and all the provisions of these accords, treaties and agreements are fulfilled in full. The Soviet Union advocates preserving the Soviet-U.S. accords worked out on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. We are against shattering the ABM treaty, which is of fundamental significance in curbing the race in strategic arms race, both defensive and offensive arms. We consider that even with the status it had before the U.S. President's statement, the SALT II treaty played a positive role in the cause of stabilizing strategic interelations between the USSR and the United States, and consequently, the international situation as a whole.

However, it is obvious that the Soviet side's attitude toward this treaty cannot be determined without taking account of the U. S. side's actions. For that reason, the Soviet government's statement of 31 May states that as soon as the United States exceeds the established arms level or in any other way violates the other main provisions fixed in the agreement, which have been observed by both sides up until now, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the corresponding obligations in the 1972 provisional agreeement and the SALT II Treaty, and will take the necessary practical measures to prevent military and strategic parity from being undermined.

[Ligachev] Let me give the floor to Comrade Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Vorontsov] President Reagan's statement of 27 May on the effective renunciation by the United Stated of further observance on the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments -- the provisional agreeement of 1972 and the 1979 SALT II treaty -- places the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments in a very difficult position. Efforts are currently being made in Geneva -- in full measure by the Soviet delegation -- to move on from the limitations on the nuclear arms race enshrined in the afore-mentioned documents and in the ABM treaty, to substantial reductions of these armaments. And at the same time the United States, through its unilateral actions, is destroying the basis on which this work in Geneva should be conducted. This is equivalent to builders erecting the second floor of a building and then finding that the walls and supports of the first floor are being destroyed beneath them. It must be said that this destructive tendency -- which revealed itself in such unconcealed and overt form in the U.S. President's statement of 27 May -- began long before that date. In signing the SALT II treaty in 1979, the United States took upon itself, together with the Soviet Union, an obligation to effect a reduction of its strategic offensive nuclear arsenals within a 5-year term. But 7 years have elapsed since then, and the SALT II Treay has failed to be ratified by the United States. Naturally, their non-ratification of the treaty has also made the carrying out of the reductions envisaged in the treaty impossible.

In attempting to justify its present policy -- in which it is banking on the attainment of military superiority, on strong-arm pressure, on the disorganization of the process of limiting the arms race, and on the exacerbation of the situation in the world and of relations with the Soviet Union -- the U.S. Administration is again resorting to a fraudulent propaganda trick; persistent, and one might even say importunate, fabrications vis-a-vis the Soviet Union concerning some kind of contraventions of its assumed obligations. There were no such violations, nor are there now. The Soviet Union proves irrefutably its invariable adherence to international pledges by its actions, by its invariable practice over many years of precisely observing all the obligations it has assumed without any exception.

[Ligachev] Allow me to hand the floor to Comrade Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Energy Commission and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Valikhov] Most esteemed Yegor Kuzmich; most esteemed comrade deputies. The question that is being discussed today really is of enormous importance, particularly in the light of the initiatives the Soviet Union has proposed and which were put forward in the 15 January statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and of the further steps taken by the Soviet Government. Those initiatives are today supported by millions of people throughout the world.

They are supported by a whole number of governments in a number of countries and by all scientists. A recent conference in Moscow attended by Soviet scientists and a number of scientists invited from virtually all regions showed that the overwhelming majority of scientists support those initiatives and realize thatthe way out for mankind historically, and the path to survival and an actual future for mankind, lies precisely in getting rid of nuclear weapons and creating a system of equal security, the system tat we have been speaking of, the system of which we have said that we have no interest in greater security for ourselves than for anyone else, the system that is determined by the realities of the nuclear age.

Of enormous importance today in this regard are the historic Soviet initiatives, the unilateral action of good will which the Soviet Union has taken in abandoning nuclear weapons tests for a long period, not testing weapons systems or putting them into space. This action is also of enormous importance for the mobilization of all forces on the planet to solve these most important tasks. And, in this context, we have also discussed questions connected with the treaties that were signed during the seventies between the Soviet Union and the United States. We have discussed these questions in the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and a number of ministries and departments with the chiefs, scientists, military men and politicians. Primarily we came to the conclusion, or rather we yet again confirmed the view, that the treaties which were signed and which have already been enumerated here -- I don't think they need to be enumerated again, but primarily they are the 1972 treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems and a number of other treaties, such as the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, the treaty on not putting mass annihilation weapons into space, and a number of other treaties -- really do play a very important role, and have played an important role, despite all the limitations inherent in them, which have already been mentioned.

In this regard, we were indeed particularly disturbed by the issue of the policy to which the U.S. Administration is currently adhering, a policy geared to undermining, discrediting, and destroying this whole system of treaties. We can see that this policy also derives from an attempt -- in the circumstances of the nuclear age, in the circumstances of the historically-achieved strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States -- to get out of this situation, to find some sort of exit based on the creation of strategic superiority, and at the same time, of course, from the pressure of the military-industrial complex, which Yegor Kuzmich mentioned.

In its search for such a way out, the United States is destroying this whole system of treaties, and is, above all, acting to discredit these treaties. The attempt to discredit them is taking place mainly by means of undermining and violating these treaties. It must be said, moreover, that the United States is violating the treaties: When we considered the violations, already referred to here, we singled out above all the most fundamental violations of the treaties on the part of the United States. The most fundamental violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty is indeed the development [razvorachivaniye] of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program. This program -- to use the language of the legal code -- is aimed at, so to speak, the purposeful undermining of the agreements and treaties which have been concluded. When it is said, in effect, that things could be arranged in such a way that troops could be brought up to the border, and all that remains is for the border to be crossed, and after that to say: We don't need the treaty -- this is the most cynical and fundamental violation of the very spirit of the treaty.

The same situation obtains with the treaty, or rather the provisional agreement of 1972 and the 1979 treaty on strategic defensive [corrects himself] ... strategic offensive armaments. The policy being pursued by the U.S. Administration -- a policy aimed at the undermining and liquidation of the treaties -- today finds itself truly at odds not just with the Soviet Union's interests, but also the interests of all peace-loving forces. For this reason, we believe that the Soviet Union's firm stance, backed up by the struggle of all peace-loving forces both in the world at the large and in the United States -- such forces exist in the United States -- this policy has a strong chance of halting developments aimed at the deterioration of the international situation and of pointing the development of the international situation toward the correct resolution of all matters and the improvement of the international situation.

[Ligachev] Permit me, comrades, to hand the floor to Comrade Natalya Vladimirovna Orlova, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union and a weaver at the Moscow Trekhgorka combine.

[Orlova] Comrade deputies. After attentively listening to speeches by the representatives of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on how the Soviet Union is carrying out its commitments that were undertaken under the treaties on the limitation of strategic armaments, and after familiarizing myself with the documents of the group of deputies who carried out a corresponding check in these ministries, I contend that we can state with every assurance that these commitments are being strictly observed. However, as far as the other side -- the United States -- is concerned, we are right to express grave apprehensions over how things stand in this regard with that country, the more so now, when the whole world has heard the statements by Washington's leaders to the effect that they have decided to give up the agreements on limiting nuclear armaments. Now everyone can see why these gentlemen needed their truly unseemly, unsubstantiated and deeply offensive accusations against the Soviet Union alleging that we have been violating these agreements.

As an ordinary worker, a weaver by vocation, I find it difficult to understand how such high-ranking people, who have control of a major power, cna resort to such techniques in attempts to justify a policy for which there can be no justification. It is not for nothing that people say that lies will not get you far, and the truth will soon be revealed. Indeed, the truth was revealed when the U.S. President himself, on 27 May, announced that he had decided to give up implementing the SALT II treaty, which he permitted himself to call defective. This is being said about a very important document, which took 7 long years to draw up under three presidents -- the present President's predecssors. Moreover, not only the political leaders of the United States, but its military leaders, too, stated at the time it was being signed that it accorded with U.S. national interests.

I am not a professional politician. I am very fond of my work speciality. Work in the highest body of the people's power is an honorary and very responsible civil duty that has been entrusted to me by my voters -- working people like myself. I probably lack sufficient political experence at the times, but I understand clearly, as do millions of ordinary people around the globe, what catastrophic consequences for the fate of mankind could arise from a precipitate step by the U.S. Administration. The peaceful foreign policy course that was adopted by the 27th congress of our party, and the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet state that are being put forward in accordance with the decisions of the congress, are an expression of the will for peace of all Soviet people.

I state this with every responsibility on behalf of my work comrades and my voters, as a candidate nominated for the highest organ of Soviet power by a collective of workers, and elected by the working people of the Krasnaya Presnya Rayon in Moscow.

But our patience is not limitless, and we fully support the statement by the Soviet Government that it will not stand by and see the United States smash the agreement that was achieved earlier, and also that the U.S. side should not have any illusions about succeeding in achieving military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others.

Comrade deputies, we are living and working at an intense, difficult, but interesting and crucial time. Our people are to work on solving the grand-scale tasks of socialist construction that were outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is in the solution of those tasks that our peaceful and happy future lies, the future of our children. It is a joyous thing to know that this future lies in our hands, in our labor, and we will allow noone to encroach upon it.

[Ligachev] Allow me to hand the floor to Comrade Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Soviet of Nationalities and secretary of the party Central Committee.

[Dobrynin] Esteemed comrade deputies. Permit me briefly to sum up a few results of the discussion that has taken place. First. it confirmed that the commissions have engaged in a study of this problem with every justification and in good time. The very logic of today's developments and the realities of the nuclear age place at the center of world politics the question of the need for restraint in the relations between the two major powers, which possess the enormous potential of weapons of mass annihilation, and of the vital need to limit their stockpiling and then to liquidate them. This approach by our party and the Soviet state was confirmed yet again at the June Central Committee Plenum and the just-ended USSR Supreme Soviet session. It is a matter, as you know, of the necessity of preventing a deepening of the military-political confrontation that imperialist reaction wants to foist upon mankind. If it is not prevented, the world will be threatened with sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe. The course of the Soviet government is aimed precisely at preventing such a development. It was in this broad context that our commissions arrived at their assessment of the actions by the U.S. administration.

Second, it was noted that in the West, too -- and not only among public opinion, but also among statesmen, parliamentarians and politicians -- there is a growing understanding on the stance adopted and the practical action that will be taken by the United States on the question of observing the agreements which it signed with the Soviet Union, that not only the future of Soviet-U.S. relations, but also East-West relations as a whole depend in no small degree.

In the 3 weeks which have elapsed since the White House officially announced its unwillingness to take account of the limitations stipulated in the SALT II treaty, many people in the United States and the NATO countries have gained a clearer awareness of how disastrous and futureless is the path down which the U.S. administration is pushing its allies and partners, and how dangerous are its thoughtless actions for the destiny of universal peace. Western Europe is essentially distancing itself from Washington's decisions; in the United States itself, demands for these to be reviewed are heard increasingly loudly. It is very typical in this regard that the Foreign Affairs Commission of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives has adoted a resolution, by a large majority of votes, calling on the administration and President Reagan not to exceed the basis mutually agreed with the USSR or quantitative limitations under the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

Third, the Foreign Affairs Commissions came to the firm conclusion: The Soviet Union is observing the treaty obligations it has assumed. The groundlessness of the U.S. grievances against us in this connection have been convincingly demonstrated in the speeches by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades whom we have heard today. Our discussion should undoubtedly assist world public opinion better to understand the essence of the matter.

Fourth, the discussion at our commissions' session demonstrated the true motives and reasons behind the U.S. Administration's dangerous step. A political evaluation of this was given in the Soviet Government statement of 31 May. Today's examination of this issue has reconfirmed that the SALT treaties do not suit the most bellicose circles in the United States, since these agreements are based upon the principle of parity and equal security, stipulate strategic parity, and are an obstacle to the U.S. realization of its wide-scale military preparations. And when the framework of the treaty limitations became too narrow for these preparations and programs, the United States quite simply decided to cast the agreements aside. This, comrades, is a bankrupt and dangerous path.

The results of our deliberations thus confirm that an exceptionally alarming situation is now developing in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction. The negative consequences of the U.S. Administration's decision to renounce the agreements concluded in the sphere of limitation of strategic offensive weapons are already making themselves felt. The state of affairs at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons has clearly become more difficult, where discussion of the issue of reduction of strategic offensive weapons will now be conducted in circumstances in which the U.S. rejects any limitations upon it.

The serious doubts over whether this administration wants fresh accords, which we already had before, have now received substantial confirmation. It is now obvious the U.S. administration wants no headway. Evidently, there are different reasons here. But they have a common denominator -- a fear of disarmament, a fear of detente -- and as a result we have an aggravation of international tension. Our position is clear, comrades. As was stressed both at the Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the Soviet Union will continue persistently countering the dangerous course of the United States with our consistent line toward shaping international relations which are appropriate for the nuclear space age, and thus with initiative and persistence seeking an exit from the impasse into which the U.S. extremist circles are striving to push the world. You do not need to go far to find examples.

As is known, at the Soviet-U.S. talks a few days ago, the Soviet Union made fresh proposals capable of helping find a mutually-acceptable compromise and of clearing the way for an accord on the substantial reduction of nuclear armaments. Of no lesser importance are the new initiatives of the allied socialist countries, which have come forward with a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

One cannot but agree with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words: If the U.S. side again ignores the Soviet initiative, it will be obvious that the U.S. Administration is playing an unworthy game in a most serious matter, a matter on which the future of mankind depends.

Comrade deputies, in the current situation, it is thus exceedingly important that the U.S. Government should once again weigh up all the responsibility it is taking upon itself in making a decision leading to the collapse of the SALT process, and that it should draw the appropriate conclusions while there is still time.

Summing up our discussion, it can be firmly stated that the USSR Supreme Soviet and its deputies are fully determined to do everything for their part to halt the process of the destruction of the previously created basis for the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, to prevent the world from sliding toward nuclear chaos, and to seek mutually-acceptable accords deriving from the demands and realities of the nuclear age. [end recording]

The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the situation concerning the Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments resulting from the actions of the U.S. Government.

Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman's Address

PM230741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by V.I. Saykin of Moscow's Krasnogvardeyskiy Electoral Okrug (CSPU Central Committee member and Moscow Gorispolkom chairman) at 18 June afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan submitted for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet session and approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum accords in the main with the instructions of the party congress.

I support the proposals on ratifying the draft plan with the standing commissions' amendments.

An integral part of the country's national economic plan is the 5-year plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow, elaborated under the leadership of the party's gorkom.

I will make no secret of the fact that in the course of work to compile the draft 5-year plan we encountered facts indicating that the party's new demands have yet to reach the consciousness of certain leaders. The Moscow Gorispolkom was critical of their desire to take on the smallest possible burden and develop their enterprises and organizations in the old way, on an extensive basis.

As for the requests for new industrial production construction in the city, firm barriers must be placed in their path. Here we are counting on the support of the USSR Gosplan. This is extremely important in view of the acute shortage of manpower in Moscow.

In the industry sphere the task set is to eradicate the extensive methods of development that manifested themselves particularly in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. In the new 5-year plan, as compared with the last one, the growth rate in the volume of industrial production at Moscow enterprises will increase by 60 percent. It is planned to secure the entire increase in industrial output through a preferential increase in labor productivity and along with a reduction in industrial production personnel.

At the same time it must be noted that a number of enterprises, especially in light industry, proved unprepared to restructure work in the new conditions of economic management.

During the drafting of the capital construction plan, measures were laid down to increase the effectiveness of the capital investments allocated. It is planned to reduce by at lease half the lead time both for the modernization of industrial enterprises and for the erection of new municipal services projects. For the same purpose, the total number of construction projects is being reduced by one-fourth. It is proposed to concentrate capital investments mainly on projects due for commissioning in the plan period.

In order to fulfill the capital construction program outlined, the capacities of the city's construciton organizations are to be increased by an average of 25 percent over the 5 years.

The task is set of improving the quality of 2-year rolling planning of design work and construction, and subsequently to go over 3-year rolling planning. In this connection the significance of plan stability increases particularly. Unfortunately we still not infrequently encounter a situation where, on the insistent requests of ministries, in the course of the plan's fulfillment the construction of new projects is incorporation in the program without taking into account the construction organizations' available capacities. This practice cannot be tolerated. It undermines the organization of the plan and the construction process.

At the same time the projects included in the plan must be built on schedule. We will demand this firmly of Moscow's construction workers, and we would like the same demand to be made on all construction ministries. But in practice, this is by no means the case yet.

I would like to touch on one more matter which is, in our view, extremely urgent. Although since the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress some work has be done in industry, in the sectors connected with the service sphere many leaders are trying to follow the old path of extensive development of these sectors. For Moscow, this path is entirely unacceptable, since today as many people are employed in the service sphere as in industry.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH SUPREME SOVIET WRITERS

PM231115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 1986 First Edition p 1

[Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 19 June met with writers who are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and who have taken part in the work of its 5th session. He also met with a group of literary people of the capital. There was a frank exchange of opinions on the place and tasks of literature in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in increasing the spiritual wealth of socialist society.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his speech that the Soviet land is undergoing a period of change in its history and in its social development. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are a turning point: They open up new opportunities for the realization of the entire creative potential of socialism. But today we are only at the beginning of the charted path. There was a serious conversation about this at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that just took place. To give the necessary dynamism to all spheres in our life -- economic, political, or social -- there is a need for a deep and thorough reconstruction. And it must begin with reconstruction of the way of thinking and the psychology of the person himself. It will not be achieved easily.

Conflict situations are coming to light, and different positions are being revealed. In the process occurring you can encounter everything from the philosophy of sitting it out to unthinking behavior and hastiness. But what has been planned must be carried out. Speaking about stepping up the human factor, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that everything in the final analysis is brought about by the person, it depends on the person and on his social and labor activeness, his maturity as a citizen, and his moral makeup. It is on how he is today and how he will be tomorrow that the fate of all our plans and of our country depend. All this comes to the fore during the struggle for achieving a new qualitative condition for society; and here, of course, there is a huge field of activity for artistic creativity with its enormous force for social influence.

The course toward further developing the democratic foundations of the socialist system, toward developing criticism and self-criticism and ensuring wide publicity -- the party will pursue this course firmly, consistently, and without wavering, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went on to say. The party congress provided a lesson in specific, constructive, and healing criticism. This spirit of creativity and critical analysis must not only be preserved but developed.

It was noted in the speech that Soviet writers have never cut themselves off from the anxieties of the modern world or from the life of our people. That is precisely the moral strength of Soviet art. It is natural that, now, when a harsh struggle is being waged between the forces of peace and war, work is underway to renew all spheres of Soviet society. The word of the writer and the voice of the artist are especially important and especially influential. Literary people can play a considerable part in implementing the psychological and moral reshaping of life in the struggle against negative phenomena. And here it is clear that the artistic investigation of our time demands bold, unstereotyped thinking and an understanding of the deep phenomena and processes of life.

Today there is an acute demand for works which, with high artistry, reveal contemporary conflicts and real collisions; in which is felt the white heat of the struggle to realize the tasks that have been set -- works inspiring confidence in the victory of the ideas and designs of the 27th CPSU Congress, and asserting genuine human values.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev directed attention to the fact that the democratization of life demands reconstruction and overcoming stagnant phenomena in all public organizations as well, including creative unions. There must also be no place here for inertia, self-satisfaction or red tape. Soviet literature is the flesh of the people, united with the interests of the people and the interests of the party.

In the exchange of opinions, the following took part: Markov, Baklanov, Chakovskiy, Gribachev, Zalygin, Isayev, Bondarev, Mikhalkov, Ananyev, Voznesenskiy, Kuznetsov, Ivanov, Karpov, Gonchar, Shatrov, Borovik, Abashidze, Gamzatov, Dementyev. They spoke of the sincere approval of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia for the party's consistent efforts to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the fact that the Soviet peace-loving initiatives have enormous significance for the growth in the international authority of our country, that they are highly humane and highly humanitarian.

The participants in the meeting devoted great attention to the discussion of urgent questions of artistic creativity. Speaking about the increasing role of the spiritual sphere, including literature and arts in the life of society, they stated the necessity of raising their qualitative level and stressed the distinguished mission of the artist as a citizen, his responsibility for the moral health of society, and for the fate of Soviet culture. Those who spoke noted that the artistic intelligentsia of the country is with readiness and enthusiasm involving itself in work under the new conditions and striving toward overcoming negative phenomena in its own millieu and toward a stricter approach in assessing the results of creative labor. It was from these positions that the problems that have come to a head in areas of literary criticism, publishing, and the activity of the literary press were discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES 1986-90 PLAN

LD211747 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1351 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (TASS) -- An increase in national income by one-third more than that achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan and a considerable growth in the volume of industrial production with priority growth in the output of machine-building and the gas, chemical and microbiological industries are envisaged by the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation for 1986-90. A draft of the plan was approved here today by the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It will be submitted to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The draft was drawn up on the basis of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in accordance with the assignments for the RSFSR envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and the Period Through year 2000.

The whole growth of the national income, industrial and agricultural production, and construction and assembly work will be obtained through an increase in labor productivity. A decisive role in satisfying the national economy's growing demand for raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy is being given to economizing on resources.

The session also examined the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986.

At the same time many designs in use today for the construction of fruit and vegetable bases, stores, hospitals, and other projects are obsolete designs geared to old equipment, obsolete technology, and outdated labor organization. Nor are the norms incorporated in these designs for the number of workers and employees required up to date.

Today this approach to the development of the service sphere is not suitable, and must not be allowed.

Social questions have a central place in the draft 5-year plan for Moscow's development. It is well known that for a number of reasons a decrease has taken place in Moscow in recent years in the development of the social sphere. We are adopting every possible measure to ensure that the funds allocated for the 12th 5-year plan are channeled into key sectors and assimilated strictly on schedule, so as to secure the best results at the lowest cost. In the draft 5-year plan, on the basis of the concept of the city's development, programs have been drawn up for resolving the most acute social problems, including housing, transporation, health care, trade, and consumer services.

An important place in resolving urban problems belongs to the implementation of the educational reform. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission 50 percent more general educational schools in the last 5-year plan.

Comrade Deputies! The 12th 5-Year Plan is already turning into concrete deeds by Muscovites. The results of production and economic activity in the first 5 months of this year show that the rates achieved in the production of industrial output, freight shipments, the volume of construction and installation work carried out, and the growth of labor productivity, and also in other indicators, will ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the 1st year, a year that we regard as decisive in the successful implementation of the 5-year plan as a whole. (applause).

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS 17 JUNE

PM190915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Auditing Commission"]

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission was held 17 June. The commission's tasks in fulfilling the 27th party congress decisions were discussed.

A report was delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The innovative spirit of the congress and the mobilizing force of its ideas and decisions, he said, exert an increasing influence on the country's life and the people's creative activity. This was convincingly confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, which defined the main tasks in steadily fulfilling the party's strategic directives on accelerating social development. The CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Working People of the Soviet Union on launching a nationwide socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan will give a powerful boost to the struggle to achieve high results in labor.

The successful resolution of the complex, large-scale tasks put forward by the congress is associated with the further improvement of all party work and the creation of an atmosphere of creative quest and high responsibility for the task in hand. All these demands relate to auditing commissions too: After all, their work is an integral part of intraparty life. Their activity must be restructured in such a way as to achieve better results and greater effectiveness.

The speaker briefed those present on what the commission has done since the congress. The main attention was devoted to the elaboration of effective forms and methods of work and the stepping up of the Central Auditing Commission's activity. Monitoring of the progress of affairs in party committees, the prompt examination of working people's statements, letters, and complaints, and the fulfillment of the party budget, including the payment of membership dues, is being stepped up. This helps to increase cadres' responsibility for the fullfillment of party decisions, strengthen discipline, and ensure the observance of order.

It was noted that great significance is attached to granting methodological assistance to local party organizations' auditing commissions. The members of the Central Auditing Commission must more frequently study the organization of the commissions' work on the spot. This practice will make it possible to study in greater depth the experience of auditing work and to help by giving concrete advice and recommendation, which will help to improve the activity of auditing commissions.

The following members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission spoke at the session: V.F. Konnov, chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee; L.C. Sharayev, first secretary of the Nikolayev party obkom; A.M. Fateyev, secretary of the Leningrad party obkom: and V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan party obkom. They spoke of the increased demands on the organization of auditing work in the party, ways of radically improving and restructuring it, and the creation everywhere of an atmosphere of exactingness, high principles, and efficiency.

More than 50,000 people have been elected to auditing commissions. It is important for each of them to participate actively in work and fullfill his party duties conscientiously and honestly. Communists who are specialists in various sectors of the national economy should also be involved in this work.

It was noted at the session that the provision on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the provision on the auditing commissions of local party organizations recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are in accordance with the present stage of the party's like. They are based on the experience accumulated in recent years and define more fully the rights and duties of auditing commissions, thereby creating good opportunities for improving their work.

The session participants spoke of the need to organize the study and for wide publicity by the mass media of the activity of auditing commissions and their work experience. All auditing work must be subordinated to the further organizational strengthening of the party and the enhancement of communists' sence of responsibility.

The resolution adopted outlines measures to further improve and step up the activity fo the CPSU Central Auditing Commission in resolving the tasks put forward by the 27th party congress and the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

SLYUNKOV SPEAKS AT BSSR KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

WA012345 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee First Secretary Slyunkov speech 17 May in Minsk]

[Text] We are living, N.N. Slyunkov said, at an exceptionally interesting, difficult, and pivotal time. Its motto is acceleration and reorganization. Its essence is an abrupt turn toward the achievement of a qualitatively new state of our socialist society.

This turn was initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The direction in which it advanced of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development was an expression of the party's profound recognition of the fundamentally new situation within the country and on the world scene.

To what does this fundamental novelty amount? In the years of Soviet power the USSR has accomplished tremendous, truly revolutionary transformations in all walks of life. At the same time the rate of development of the economy had slowed in recent years, which had been negatively reflected in the solution of many social questions. Through the fault of imperialism, primarily the United States, the international situation had been exacerbated in the extreme. Mankind was essentially under the threat of a thermonuclear war. All this had made its mark on the moral-psychological atmosphere in the country. An understanding of the need for changes had matured in the party and the people.

The first major step in a critical investigation of the situation was taken at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. It provided a party-minded evaluation of the situation and formulated the principles of a long-term political strategy of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and revealed to society new horizons. The conditions were created for bold quest, truthful conclusions, the surmounting of formalism and bureaucratism, and development of the working people's initiative in the accomplishment of the tasks set by life.

The policy line advanced by the Central Committee April Plenum was comprehensively embodied in the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress. It answered the fundamental questions which the times had posed Soviet society and armed the communists and Soviet people with a clear vision of the impending tasks. Their scale is indicated by the following figures. It is necessary to do in 15 years as much as has beeen done in the almost 70 years of Soviet power. The people's well-being has to be raised to a new level.

However, everyone understands that all plans hang in the air if people are indifferent to them and if their labor and public-political assertiveness, energy, and initiative are not awakened.

In all its undertakings and in all its deeds the party firmly relies on the intelligence, talent, and labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and the youth.

The 27th congress made a high evaluation of the role of the Komsomol in communist building. Its mission is to prepare active, conscious builders of the new society devoted to the ideals of communism, industrious and ready for exploits.

The CPSU has always seen and continues to see the Komsomol as its dependable assistant and reserve and is constantly perfecting leadership of the youth organization.

It is to this that the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Party Leadership of the Komsomol and its Enhanced Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth" is geared. The progress of realization of this document has been studied twice by Belorussian CP Central Commtitee plenums and also the Central Committee Bureau and in all party committees and state and public organizations. This has contributed to a certain revitalization of the activity of the republic Komsomol organization.

However, much of what was planned has not been done. And, what is most important, there has not been a serious improvement in the activity of the Central Committee and many obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Belorussian Komsomol in education of the youth and its mobilization for an acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development.

The speaker went on to dwell on the frontiers which need to be reached by the end of the 5-year plan.

There is no sphere of activity, N.N. Slyunkov continued, in which we have not already perceived practical results from the ongoing reorganization. Discipline and order are strengthening and organization is increasing everywhere. The rate of production of the industrial product and the sale of animal husbandry products have increased, the spring field work has been performed to a better performance standard than in preceding years and the preparations for the haymaking are being completed.

High consciousness, impeccable organization and courage were displayed and continue to be displayed by Soviet people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. This is the anguish of our motherland, our common misfortune. The consequences of the accident could have been far greater were it not for the selflessness and heroism of people, who, sometimes sacrificing their own lives and health, did everything possible and impossible to halt the dangerous process.

The party committees and organizations and the soviet, Komsomol, and business organizations of the republic operated with precision in the emergency situation. Particularly in Gomel Oblast, where the disaster was right next door and where by no means easy decisions had to be made and the plenitude of responsibility had to be assumed.

In a word, the party's work on strengthening organization and order and intensifying educative influence is not passing without trace and is producing good results.

What tasks is the Belorussian CP Central Committee setting Komsomol members and the youth of the republic?

There are many, but I would like to dwell on the most important ones -- the Komsomol's participation in the retooling of the economy and its transition to the tracks of intensive development and in realization of the Food Program and the upbringing of the youth.

The main means of realization of the strategy of acceleration is S&T progress and the fundamental transformation of society's productive forces. The republic Komsomol organizations have everything necessary for making the youth's participation in an acceleration of S&T progress truly massive.

Currently almost 40 percent of working people are young people, 90 percent of whom have higher, specialized, or general secondary education. The number of young specialists with degrees has doubled in the last 10 years, and today one out of every four specialists is 30 years and younger. This represents huge potential.

But has everything been done to ensure that the potential of youthful energy, great erudition, and the inquiring mind really be organized and channeled into the development

and introduction of new technology and progressive techniques, efficiency promotion and invention, and creative quest at each place of work? The Komsomol organizations lack a plan-oriented, systemic, and specific approach in work on enlisting the youth in an acceleration of S&T progress.

What needs to be done primarily?

All enterprises have forward and current production retooling plans. The Komsomol committees must clearly define their role in their realization. It is necessary to look at every place of work. The task is thus: to energetically undertake the engineering reequipment of jobs by way of their streamlining and modernization. It is essential to emphatically abandon the orientation toward new construction. We need to erect not walls and buildings. It is necessary to install new and modernize operating equipment in existing buildings. We should channel no less than 80 percent of capital investments into engineering modernization.

It is obvious to everyone that modernizing is cheaper than building something new. The resources thus saved can and should be channeled into the solution of social questions, particularly housing construction.

It is necessary to make better and more rational and efficient use of production capacity. It is essential to switch enterprise operation to a two-shift regimen.

The elaboration of 5-year plans is now being completed everywhere. Together with the party organizations and business personnel the Komsomol committees must attentively examine them once again with regard for these demands and determine the place in the realization of what has been planned of each young worker and specialist.

Every Komsomol member must have a personal comprehensive plan of participation in the retooling of production and an increase in labor productivity and product quality.

Big potential is to be found in an improvement in organization, a strengthening of order and discipline, and increased responsibility. It is necessary to make it the rule that each instance of a Komsomol member or young worker's disruption of an assignment and breach of discipline be examined scrupulously and exactingly in the Komsomol organization.

Young people working for the first time require special attention. The Komsomol committees must display greater persistence in creating conditions for their labor, social life, recreation, and professional growth. Such experience exists at the Borisov "Avtogidrousilitel" Plant, the Minsk Association Imeni Kirov and certain enterprises of Novopolotsk. However, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, which has approved this experience, has not striven to ensure that it be disseminated everywhere.

The Komsomol-youth groups are a good school of the labor, civic, and moral conditioning of the young men and women. However, only 20 percent of the young people employed in the national economy work in them. The Komsomol Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms should organize matters such that no less than half the working youth work in Komsomol-youth groups.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee organizational-political measures pertaining to fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress provide for labor productivity in industry to increase 24-26 percent in the current 5-year plan. Komsomol members and the youth are to make a big contribution to the attainment of this frontier.

Why does the republic Komsomol organization not set itself the following task: strive to ensure in the present and subsequent years that among young workers there be none

who fail to fulfill the norms and that each Komsomol member, each Komsomol organization, and each Komsomol committee chart absolutely specific frontiers for exceeding planned labor productivity growth?

There needs to be a fundamental change in attitude toward a rise in the engineering level and quality of products. At the meeting with the working people of Togliatti, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that an orientation toward surpassing world achievements must, as they say, be part of the flesh and blood of all business authorities, all labor collectives, and every worker.

It is essential to have raised to 65-70 percent by the end of the 5-year plan in the republic the proportion of products of the highest quality in the volume of certified products. Together with specialists the Komsomol committees must determine the level of manufactured products and their conformity with the best world models and the parameters to which they need to be brought as quickly as possible. It would be expedient to create on the basis of the Komsomol youth groups quality action groups that would undertake the search for and realization of innovative designs and the introduction of progressive equipment and advanced technology. Such forms, which have justified themselves in practice as quality headquarters and posts, composite brigades of excellent work quality and competition for the right to work unsupervised, and with the Komsomol quality guarantee certificate, merit more extensive dissemination.

The party has declared the movement for thrift and the struggle against lax management a nationwide concern. By the end of the 5-year plan, approximately 79 percent of the increased need for the basic types of material resources in the republic will have to be provided for thanks to economies therein.

The Komsomol organizations must concentrate the efforts of young scientists, engineers, and workers on the development and introduction of resource-saving technology. A form contributing to a stimulation of this work could be the creation under the auspices of the Komsomol committees of youth sections engaged in the introduction of S&T innovations.

It is necessary in the 5-year period in the republic to lower the specific energy consumption of manufactured machinery and equipment 7-12 percent and metal consumption 12-18 percent. Why should the Komsomol not involve itself in this? The Komsomol committees should develop measures to reduce the material and energy consumption of manufactured products and direct the work of young efficiency experts and inventors toward this.

It is planned to raise to 14 percent the proportion of secondary resources in the total volume of raw material and intermediate products. The possibilities for this exist, almost 30 million tons of production waste as yet is beng applied nowhere. It is essential that the Komsomol committees together with the engineering services conduct at each enterprise a stock-taking of waste and outline and implement measures to put it to industrial use. Young scientists of the BSSR Academy of Sciences and sectoral institutes and student scientific societies should make an appreciable contribution to this work.

It is not everywhere that losses of resources owing to mismanagement and extravagance are precluded. It is necessary to make more active use of the traditional spot checks and inspections and personal and group savings accounts and look for other forms of work. Minsk youth once began "Operation Barrier", a necessary and useful undertaking. However, it can be stated with regret today that it has stalled.

The problem of economies is not only an economic but also moral problem. In the first years after the revolution and in the postwar years our grandfathers and fathers used sparingly every ton of coal, every cubic meter of wood and every kilo of bread. But today the word "extravagance" has appeared in our vocabulary. This is why it is very important in all sectors where young people work to create a moral climate that ensures that every young worker and engineer be interested and active participants in the campaign for thrift and resolute and implacable fighters against all kinds of extravagance. And it is necessary to foster and patiently inculcate these qualities, beginning in childhood and at school.

The development of the technical creativity of youth must be a particular concern of the republic Komsomol organization. There are just over 900 comprehensive creative youth groups at enterprises and in organizations of the republic. This is not enough. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and the obkoms must step up this work.

Work is organized inadequately on introducing the young men and women to S&T creativity in the schools, vocational-technical colleges, tekhnikums and VUZ's. No more than half the trainees are involved therein in the vocational-technical colleges. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and BSSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education must double the involvement of vocational-technical college trainees in technical creativity.

The efficiency of the students' research work remains low. Only one-third of senior students participate in departments, laboratories, student design offices and computer centers, and, furthermore, calling their activity investigative or creative would be difficult. It is a copying of drawings, duty shifts at lab installations, and so forth.

Inadequate use is being made of enlisting VUZ students and technikum trainees in the accomplishment of specific practical tasks of the preparation of course and diploma design projects. Students have for many years been copying the diploma projects of their predecessors in the Brest Engineering-Construction Institute. In the Mogilev Machine-Building Institute only 7 percent of diploma works is directly connected with current production problems. The Komsomol committees of the educational institutions need to be genuine organizers of young peoples' creativity. It is essential to strive to ensure that in the student years even the young men and women be enlisted in the solution of serious production problems.

It is necessry to proceed from the fact that the true specialist can only be trained in actual work -- be it in the student research laboratory, the construction detachment, or the creative youth group.

Komsomol committees must pay more attention to graduate study -- the main form of the training of research personnel. How can the following fact be explained? Practically all graduate students in the BSSR Academy of Sciences pass the annual certification, but only 3 percent complete the graduate course with presentation of a thesis. It transpires that the BSSR Academy of Sciences Komsomol Committee has remained aloof from such an important question.

It is necessary to step up the youth's participation in invention activity. We now have 5,000 inventors of Komsomol age. This is not enough. It is desirable that their numbers double and triple by the end of the 5-year plan. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee must also ponder ways and means of achieving the goal. One such could be a republic competition for the most effective youth invention of the year.

Among the priority tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress, N.N. Slyunkov went on to observe, is the full provision of the country with food. The republic Komsomol has

undertaken to solve questions of retention of the youth in the countryside, the dispatch of young men and women to the most important sectors of production, the creation of Komsomol-youth groups there and sponsorship of lagging animal husbandry sections.

A trend toward a growth of the numbers of rural Komsomol organizations and Komsomol-youth groups on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been observed. Nonetheless, the problem of retaining young men and women in the countryside is urgent, as before. The proportion of young people 29 years and younger among the republic's agricultural workers constitutes less than 20 percent.

The creation of good living and work conditions in the countryside, the inculcation of respect for the farmer's work, and the ability and desire to apply one's own hands to the soil -- this is the way to enlist the younger generation in work in the fields and livestock sections. It is necessary first of all to improve work on the vocational guidance of the students of the rural schools. It is inadequately organized as yet.

It is a long time now that the republic Komsomol has been sponsoring animal husbandry. However, the fruitfulness of this work is low. There are no Komsomol stockbreeders at almost half of the livestock sections, and their number declined in 12 rayons of the republic in the past year. All this indicates that questions of the selection and dispatch of the youth to the livestock sections and, what is most important, the creation of the necessary conditions for the young men and women working there are being taken up with insufficient persistence and formally by the Komsomol organizations. We must be done with such an approach. The set task -- having a stable Komsomol-youth stockbreeder group on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz -- must be accomplished this year and next.

The lagging livestock sections are in need of special Komsomol attention. In September 1984 the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee decreed that each rayon Komsomol organization would sponsor two or three such sections and help them overcome their lag. A good initiative, but there was formalism here also. Given the existence in the rayon of lagging livestock sections, the Orshanskiy Komsomol Raykom (Comrade Nakhayev, first secretary) planned to sponsor the foremost fattening complex of the "Mayak Kommuny" Kolkhoz. It took raykom officers a year to grasp the absurdity of such "sponsorship." The two lagging sections of the "Dubrovka" Kolkhoz, which were subsequently earmarked for sponsorship, were meanwhile obtaining no specific, practical assistance on the part of the rayon Komsomol organization.

A daily concern of the rural Komsomol must be struggle to reduce losses of agricultural products. More than 20 percent of the cultivated fruit, vegetables, and potatoes fails to reach the consumer owing to low quality and spoilage during harvesting, storage, and transportation alone. The Komsomol organizations must participate with greater persistence and fruitfulness in strengthening the physical plant of the storage and processing of agricultural products, the introduction of waste-free technology and the struggle against mismanagement.

The youth knows from the CPSU Program and the material of the 27th congress what exceptional importance the party attaches to the solution of the entire spectrum of social questions and the achievement of Soviet people's qualitatively new living standard.

Everything is important in the creation of the conditions for the harmonious development of the personality. But I would like, the speaker emphasized, to touch on just one aspect. The party has set the task of ensuring for each family a well-appointed apartment or house by the end of the millennium. In the current 5-year plan we have, inter alia, to double the amount of housing construction in the republic's villages.

What are the main directions of the Komsomol organizations' work here? Active support for the initiative of the young workers of the Volga Auto Plant -- working in the

present year no less than 4 days on the construction of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, and clubs. The organization of socialist competition for the successul overfulfillment of the plans for the construction of apartment houses, socio-cultural everyday facilities, and the creation of youth residential complexes. Finally, the youth's more effective participation in the reconstructon and modernization of housing is necessary.

N.N. Slyunkov went on to dwell on a most important aspect of the Komsomol's activity -- upbringing youth.

The molding in the young men and women of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, high moral-political culture and staunch immunity to the influence of bourgeois propaganda and all forms of a mercentilist-consumerist mentality should always be at the center of the attention of each committee and each organization. Achieving this goal is impossible without a fundamental reorganization of ideological, mass-political work in the youth milieu. It needs to be performed creatively and without cliches, red tape and moralizing, with regard for the individual singularities of different categories of young people and in close connection with practice.

The absolute majority of Soviet youth is growing up morally sound. At the same time, however, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the conduct of certain young men and women manifestly fails to conform to the standards of communist morality. Frequently young adults remain too long in a state of childhood. The protracted formation of the personality and a slow introduction to social life render a person inert and morally impaired.

The Komsomol organizations must conduct a persistent and uncompromising struggle against consumerism, cupidity and the frank parasitism of certain young people and their endeavor to work less, more easily, and receive more. It must always be remembered that infantilism and satisfied indifference are the direct path to apoliticism.

It is well known that the foundations of civic attributes of the personality are formed at school. Why, then, is the level of work of certain school Komsomol organizations so low? Why does it exhibit so much excessive organization, red tape, insufficient quest, creativity, and daring typical of youth? School Komsomol meetings are frequently conducted according to fixed scenarios, and the Komsomol members' speeches are written out ahead of time and checked out by the class supervisor. The slightest initiative and independent activity of the children is suppressed. All this leads to passiveness, indifference, and a loss of interest in social activity.

Formalism must be driven from school life emphatically and irreversibly. It is necessary to begin with what is simple and most essential: with attention to the school Komsomol and pioneer organizations and to the school and its problems as a whole. As yet, however, such attention on the part of officers of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and many obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms is lacking. They rarely visit the schools, and meet with the students, as a rule, across the presidium table. Individual Komsomol leaders are unaware of how the school children live and what troubles them.

It is necessary to increase in every possible way the Komsomol committees' influence on the course of the reform. There are in its implementation still many shortcomings. This, inter alia, was shown by the examination in the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau of the report on this question in the Krichevskiy Gorkom. The rayon has a good physical plant, but there have been no qualitative changes in the educational process. The absolute majority of students is assimilating material at the "satisfactory" grade. Questions connected with the labor conditioning of the young men and women and their vocational training are not being solved quickly enough.

Work should be organized such that in learning a specific speciality the trainees manufacture a useful product.

A most important form of the youth's upbringing is the organization of its intelligent leisure. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of decrees on this question. Their realization has revitalized the work somewhat. But the Komsomol organizations have not accomplished a fundamental change toward problems of the organization of the free time and the aesthetic and physical upbringing of the youth. Inadequate use is being made, as before, of the extensive network of cultural-educational establishments and sports and tourist installations.

The Komsomol committees and sports organizations are putting the main emphasis in the organization of sports work on the training of champions and the breaking of records. This is, of course, important. But far more important for us is the extensive introduction of physical culture in the day-to-day life and reality of every Soviet individual.

Love of movement and physical culture exercises need to be inculcated from youth. It cannot be said today that the Komsomol has coped with this task. There are some young men who are not yet 20, but they have already accumulated fat and are lazy and flaccid. Health, as the 27th CPSU Congress said, cannot be purchased at the drugstore. It needs to be sought at the stadiums and sports grounds, on the tennis courts, and in the swimming pools. There are very many young people who are not accustomed to this.

Physical culture exercises and the intelligent organization of the young people's leisure are not an end in themselves. It is a question of shaping a physically sound and morally rich personality capable of active participation in the accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks and ready to rise to the defense of the motherland.

The Komsomol committees are called on to be the initiators and cheerleaders of all cultural-mass endeavors. As yet, however, many Komsomol activists are in the grip of a dependent mentality. Someone or other must do, organize, and provide everything for them. But, after all, the Komsomol member is also an organizer. He must not wait for the "uncle" on the side and count on someone other than himself get down to business actively -- erect the simplest sports installation and create sports and arts associations.

The world applauds our music and literature and vocal, dance and fine art. At the same time, however, certain young people who are incapable of independently distinguishing genuine values from imaginary ones are oriented toward Western, so-called "mass culture," which is imbued with and poisoned by amorality and outright anti-Sovietism.

The Komsomol and the culture authorities overlooked in the past how it swamped the discotheques and caught up in its impure waves individual variety groups. Western dirt-cheap videocassettes are adding fat to the fire of the so-called video boom. It is necessary to emphatically counterpose genuine national and foreign artistic values to the turbid Western stream and more actively seek new forms of organization of the young men and women's leisure.

Komsomol leaders frequently complain about the lack of places where the youth could gather, debate, meet, and listen to music. Yet in Minsk alone more than 50 nonalcoholic beverage cafes, restaurants, and bars could and should be used for interesting work with the youth. Fraternal Lithuania has such experience. What are the Komsomol committees, culture authorities and trading organizations in our republic waiting for?

More attention should be paid to the youth's atheistic upbringing. Religious ceremony is only declining slowly.

Combating drunkenness and alcoholism is urgent, as before. It has been stepped up recently. As a result there has come to be more order and organization in the cities and villages, discipline is strengthening at work and in social life, and the rules of socialist community living are being observed with more precision. Nonetheless, what has been achieved cannot be exaggerated. Last year various types of proceedings were instituted for drunkenness against 44,000 young people of Komsomol age. The Komsomol's daily attention should also be focused on all difficult adolescents and broken families.

N.N. Slyunkov then called the attention of the plenum participants to questions connected with the reorganization of the style of work -- from the Central Committee through the primary Komsomol organization.

Many Komsomol committees have not yet overcome customary stereotypes and have not eradicated from practiced cliches, formalism and red tape methods. They are frequently for themselves, as it were, in isolation from the youth and from their affairs, moods, and problems, and live with their own bureaucratic concerns.

Everyone needs to begin the reorganization with himself. With a critical analysis of what is being done and how by you, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, obkom, gorkom, raykom, primary organization and Komsomol group organizer. How you are helping Komsomol members and young people find their place in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

More than any other, Komsomol work should be of a questing nature and be interesting and close to youth. In what directions should its reorganization be undertaken?

It is necessary first of all to rid ourselves emphatically of excessive organization, formalism, and an aspiration to fine words, but not actual deeds.

Reorganization presupposes unification of the efforts of the Komsomol members and the youth in the areas where a lag has been allowed to develop and where the greatest labor intensity is required. It is essential to decisively eradicate the flawed practice of embarking on a multitude of problems all at once and bringing none to a conclusion. Specificity, professionalism, enterprise, a systemic approach, an in-depth analysis of the processes occurring in the youth environment, unity of word and deed, and a clear vision of the future -- such today are the demands on Komsomol work.

The main thing in the reorganization is shifting the center of gravity of work to the primary Komsomol organizations. It is important to reach each Komsomol member and include him in active participation in the specific work that would be both to his liking and within his capabilities.

It is this that is the basis of the militancy of the Komsomol organization of Korelichskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz Imeni Zheleznyakovich (Comrade Krupko, secretary). The assignments to each of the 228 Komsomol members here are not contrived but ensue from day-to-day life and from the tasks being tackled by the farm. Some 56 Komsomol members have been formed in the main sectors of production. The Komsomol committee displays concern for organization of the leisure and total development of the youth. The kolkhoz has a folk choir, music ensemble, music room, and nine sports committees. All this is helping retain the young personnel on the farm. In the last 3 years alone the Komsomol organization has grown by 58.

The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms need to strive to ensure that every Komsomol member feels that the primary organization is a part of his life. There is surely no Komsomol committee which does not aspire to this. It is impossible to count how many decrees have been adopted at various levels on this score and how many meetings and seminars have been conducted. But perhaps it is necessary

to change the method. There are over 4,000 full-time Komsomol officers in the republic. Let them leave their offices and visit the organizations. And spend there not a day or two or a week or two but as long as is necessary to see that the life of these organizations becomes full-blooded.

And it is necessary to proceed in all this work from Lenin's instruction that "...every day in any village, in any city the youth tackle in practice this task of common labor or the other, even the tiniest, even the simplest." It is in the performance of actual specific socially significant work that the youth is rallied, organized and disciplined, its capabilities are displayed and collectivism and public-political assertiveness are fostered.

At the end of last year the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau examined the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and its Enhanced Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth" in Ivyevskiy Rayon. Some 90 percent of the Komsomol organizations of the 50 that were inspected are not participating in the accomplishment of significant assignments and their work amounts to business routine and one-time, haphazard measures. The Komsomol raykom (Comrade Grinevich, first secretary) had failed to provide for daily and effective leadership of the work of each Komsomol organization.

The failures in the work of the Belorussian Komsomol raykom were known in the Grodno Komsomol Obkom also. Its officers had visited the rayon 33 times in the year and spent more than 260 days there, but assistance to the Komsomol committees was confined to the settlement of secondary, formal questions.

In perfecting the style of work and educating the personnel and the aktiv it is necessary to adopt the proven method of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism.

The level of activity of the Komsomol committees and organizations depends on who is heading them. Many Komsomol leaders lack purposefulness, daring, selflessness, honesty, decency and an ability and desire to work with youth. How do such people come to be in executive work? The main reason is that, while there are increased demands on the personality of the Komsomol officer and his professional and moral qualities, the principles of selection and promotion frequently remain the former ones -- per questionnaire data.

The Komsomol Central Committee and the obkoms must put questions of work with the personnel under special supervision. It is necessary to persistently seek out and recognize nonformal leaders of the youth and study them more comprehensively and in greater depth. Neither time nor effort should be spared for this.

The CPSU considers the upbringing of the youth a most important party, state and nationwide concern. This imposes particular responsibility on the young communists working in the Komsomol. We will continue to demand of the party members elected to the executive bodies of the Komsomol vigorous action on the paths of an improvement in Komsomol work. It is from them that high responsibility and personal exemplariness should emanate.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee, N.N. Slyunkov said in conclusion, expresses the firm belief that the Komsomol members and the entire youth of the republic will be loyal assistants to the party organizations in the struggle for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting with the people of Alma-Ata is especially pleasant to me because I am bound to your city by personal recollections. It was here that I was graduated from the Moscow Air Institute, which had been evacuated to Alma-Ata in the bleak year of 1941. It was here that my labor biography began. During that difficult year I saw and felt the heroism of the workers of Kazakhstan, who, together with the rest of the country, were forging the victory over fascism.

Our meeting is taking place at a remarkable time. The party and all of Soviet society have undertaken with unprecedented enthusiasm the performance of the stupendous tasks that have been advanced by the historic 27th CPSU Congress. A new phase has begun in our country's development, the phase of a decisive turning point and renovation in all spheres of life.

The congress objectively evaluated the results of the country's development during the past quarter of a century, and the tremendous shifts in economy, culture, the social areas, and the reinforcement of the positions of the USSR on the international scene, and it responded to the fundamental questions that have been raised by time. It has armed the Communists and the rest of the Soviet people with a clear vision of the chief tasks and the ways to accomplish them. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was given by General Secretary of the Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev, the new edition of the party's Program, the amendments to the party rules, the Basic Directions for Social and Economic Development, and other congress materials are outstanding documents of creative Marxism-Leninism, and a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

Communists, Soviet citizens, and our friends abroad have put great hopes in the congress. And today there is complete justification for saying that the 27th congress has justified those hopes. The results of its work and the decisions that it has made have received the broadest response throughout the world.

At all levels and in all sectors of the party's activity one sees the broad development of the typical features of the Leninist work style -- concreteness and efficiency, strict scientific objectivity in evaluating what has been achieved; the disclosure and overcoming of shortcomings; the stamping out of passivity and sluggishness; the bold search for effective methods for accomplishing the current and long-range tasks; direct contact with the masses; and broad publicity. The labor and political participation of the workers has risen to a new level.

The party acts in conformity with the behest of V.I. Lenin, who said, "We are not afraid of pointing openly to our mistakes, in order to correct them." Lenin taught us that we must apply all the party's efforts to assuring its best organization, to improving the quality and content of its work, to the creation of a closer tie with the masses, and to the working out of the increasingly correct and precise tactics and strategy.

The aims of the 27th congress rely upon the solid foundation that has actually been achieved. Our country has created a tremendous economic and intellectual potential. The most important thing now is to concentrate our attention on the practical implementation of the measures that have been developed. The party is energetically extending the work to resolve the fundamental question in its economic strategy -- it is striving for the fundamental acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the active and broad production assimilation of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and is carrying out the technical redesigning of the national economy. It is performing the urgent task of achieving a substantial rise in the growth rates of labor productivity, of guaranteeing the radical improvement in the quality of output, of changing resource-saving into a constant factor for the increase in social wealth, and of guaranteeing the best use of everything that the country has as its disposal, its scientific-technical potential, and labor and natural resources.

DOBYRNIN ON NATIONAL, KAZAKH ECONOMIES, FOREIGN POLICY

WA191050 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 pp 1-2

[KazTAG (Kazakh News Agency) article: "Unity of the Party and the Nations"]

[Text] In an atmosphere of the unity and solidarity of Soviet citizens around the Leninist party, and the striving to fulfill successfully the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, meetings with candidate deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are being held in four electoral districts in Kazakhstan.

Representatives of many labor collectives in Alma-Ata -- Frunze Electoral District No 132 met in Alma-Ata, in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin, in order to meet candidate deputy to the Council of Nationalities, USSR Supreme Soviet, CPSU Central Committee G.V. Shuliko.

An honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee was enthusiastically elected.

The persons present at the meeting included: member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KaCP] D.A. Kunayev; members of the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee Ye.F. Bashmakov, Z.K. Kamalidenov, M.S. Mendybayev, O.S. Miroshkhin, S.M. Mukashev, N.A. Nazarbayev, and A.P. Rybnikov; candidate members of the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee E. Kh. Gukasov, V.M. Miroshnik; and deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

The proxy of the candidate deputy -- knitting machine operator at the Knitwear Production Association imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress S.K. Auyelbayeva -- and those who made statements subsequently -- director of Machine-Building Plant imeni S.M. Kirov, V.A. Shnurnikov; USSR People's Performing Artist Ye.B. Serkebayev; leader of a combined brigade at SMU-15 [Construction-and-Installation Administration No 15] of Glavalmaatastroy, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, V.V. Detling; fourth-year student at Alma-Ata Medical Institute, A.S. Alimbekova; first secretary of the party's Alma-Ata City Committee, G.V. Shuliko; and lathe operator at a heavy machine-building plant, delegate to the 16th KaCP Congress, A.V. Osipov -- gave warm testimonials concerning the candidate deputy and expressed the firm resolve of the workers to build up their contribution to the acceleration of our country's social and economic development. It was in progress, new reserves are being used for increasing the labor productivity and improving the quality of the output being produced, and discipline and order are being reinforced.

Those who made statements called upon the voters, on the day of election to the highest agency of authority in our country, to cast their votes for the candidate in the indissoluble bloc of Communists and non-party members.

A statement was given at the meeting by candidate deputy to the Council of Nationalities, USSR Supreme Soviet, A.F. Dobrynin.

Statement by Comrade A.F. Dobrynin

Dear comrades!

Please allow me, first of all, to express my sincere gratitude for the trust that you have placed in me by nominating me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. As a Communist, I see in this high honor an expression of your support of the party policy and the course being taken by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The party sees an important reserve in performing these tasks in the improvement of the organization priciples, the increase in the operation of the social and human factors, in the introduction of proper discipline and order everywhere, and in improving the organization of production and the work of each labor collective. The practical resolution of these questions does not require any additional expenditures, but it can produce, and is already producing a tangible economic effect.

The results of the development of the national economy since the beginning of the year attest to the fact that important positive tendencies are increasing and deepening everywhere.

The increase in industrial output during January-April as compared with the same period last year came to 6.3 percent. There was an increase in the production and purchases of meat, milk, and other products of animal husbandry. One begins to see the effects of the expansion of the rights of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the reorganization of the work being carried out by the agencies responsible for administering the agro-industrial complex in the center and in the outlying areas. It is important to note that improvement has also been achieved in satisfying the needs of the public: There has been an increase in the growth rates of commodity turnover, and the demand for commodities and services is being satisfied more completely.

As you can see, comrades, the 5-year plan had a rather good start. However, this is only the beginning. In order to achieve truly substantial changes, it is necessary, as the expression goes, to move mountains.

The party feels that, without the overcoming of the obsolete methods of economic activity, without a fundamental improvement of the entire system of administration and management, it is impossible to guarantee the acceleration of our country's social and economic development. The main sector in this work is assuring the deeper and more complete use of the advantages of the socialist economy, increasing the effectiveness of the centralized principle in administration and planning, and, at the same time, expanding the independence and responsibility of the enterprises, improving cost accountability, and taking all steps to encourage initiative. Steps are being taken to guarantee the advantages for the labor colletives that have been achieving success in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and in the production of the latest output of high quality. The funds that the enterprises themselves earn -- by means of the improvement of the production indicators and the intensification of the economy measures -- must be used more broadly to develop production and to accomplish the social tasks. This will make it possible to accelerate noticeably the profound positive shifts in the workers' working and everyday living conditions.

In the current year enterprises and organizations of more than a hundred union and republic ministries and departments are changing over completely or partially to the new management methods.

It is already obvious that the improvement of the management methods has had a positive influence upon many of the indicators of the activity of the associations and enterprises. The economic managers have begun to carry out more boldly the remodeling and technical re-equipping of the enterprises, including that which is done by drawing on the money in the production development fund. The labor collectives under the new conditions strive for an increase in output, without as a rule increasing the number of workers, have been reducing the expenditures of financial resources, labor, and materials for every ruble of finished articles, and keep the qualitative indicators in the center of their attention.

A factor of great importance is the deepening of the interoblast and interrepublic ties in the economic sphere. The reserves here are large. But, unfortunately, indications of purely local interest have not been eliminated and sometimes let themselves be known. The party poses the task of proceeding, in the development of the interrelationships among the republics, primarily from the general interests of the entire country, the entire Soviet nation. This is the chief criterion: whether one is dealing with the placement of the productive forces, the distribution of capital investments and other resources, the guaranteeing of shipments of agricultural output to the nationwide fund, or the use of manpower.

I would like to dwell on questions of social development. The CPSU congress has also taken an innovational approach to this sphere. I daresay that at no other forum of our party have the questions of social policy been raised as acutely or in so multifaceted a manner, or have received such political weight. Fundamental importance is attached to the congress directives that view the development of the social sphere as an inseparable part of the acceleration strategy.

Concern for the welfare of the workers has been, and continues to be, the first-priority task of the party. At absolutely all the sessions of the Politburo of the Central Committee during the time after the party congress, the dominant place has been occupied by questions of raising the national standard of living. Specific instructions and assignments have been completely discussed and issued to the appropriate Soviet and economic agencies concerning questions of improving the public's living conditions, the improvement of our cities and villages, the improvement of the operation of the public health and public education institutions, the improvement of everyday services and trade, and the expanded production and improvement in the quality of consumer goods, especially the necessities of life. In other words, comrades, the problems of the steady improvement of the living and working conditions of Soviet citizens are constantly in the center of attention of the party and the Politburo of the Central Committee.

The achievements of the USSR in the social area are especially impressive if they are considered in contrast to the living conditions of the workers in the capitalist countries. Just consider the following figures.

In the richest country in the capitalist world -- the United States -- more than 35 million people are living below the officially recognized poverty level. In 1985 approximately 20 million American citizens regularly did not have enough to eat. In the leading countries of the West, there are more than 32 million unemployed, including more than 8 million in the United States. In addition, one finds there an additional 8.6 million persons who are "inactively seeking" employment, that is, those who have simply despaired of ever finding a job, as well as those who are forced to work an incomplete week.

Not a single bourgeois country even thinks of any legislative reinforcement of the right of its citizens to receive housing. In the United States and other countries, apartment rent eats up from 30 to 50 percent of the workers' earnings. There has been an increase in the number of homeless people. In the United States there are approximately 4 million of them. In Great Britain, according to official data, 50,000 families do not have a roof over their head, at a time when 800,000 apartments in the country are empty.

The figures that have been quoted are not simply statistics. They reflect the broken fates of real people. For a long period of time I worked and lived in the United States of America, and therefore I can judge that country on the basis of my personal observations. You and I do not have enough time today for me to share with you in any really complete manner my impressions about America. I shall point out only individual characteristic features.

For the unbiased person, America is primarily a country of striking contrasts, of complacent wealth and omnipotence living side by side with the poverty and hopeless despair of those who have not been given a place in the sun, who have been broken and twisted by the cruel struggle for existence. Literally only a few hundred meters from the windows of the multistory expensive stores in the side street alongside the flashing lights of Broadway, you meet poor people dressed in rags, dragging after them a cart holding their pitiful belongings. Not far from the White House there is a line of people outside a soup kitchen. In the Bowery section of New York, there are crowds of people waiting to find a bed for the night in shelters maintained by charitable societies. Those who have not been able to find a place to sleep in the shelter settle down on the sidewalk in structures made of cardboard boxes. One of the sections of New York -- the South Bronx -- is a jumble of delapidated skeletons of old buildings that provide a refuge for emigres from the Latin American countries and all those who are on the bottom of life in America.

In that society of the highest organization of production, one encounters manifestations of the unrestrained outbursts of crime. As darkness descends, the streets in American cities, including the streets of Washington, become deserted, since the ordinary citizen cannot allow himself to take a stroll without taking the risk of becoming a victim of a drug addict, of being mugged, or of being subjected to insulting remarks. The situation has got to the point where the U.S. State Department issues foreign diplomats a special memorandum that explains how to get out of the complicated situations that can arise with passersby. Among other things, that memorandum points out that it is always necessary to have in an outside pocket a ten-dollar or twenty-dollar bill that can be used to pay off one's attackers quickly.

In that society, which is famous for its scientific and technological achievements, the level of mass culture is surprisingly low. At times I came up against egregious instances of lack of knowledge of the most elementary facts of history or geography. Once a delegation of our war veterans arrived in the United States. In a school that they visited, our comrades asked the students -- 16-year-old girls and boys -- who America had fought against during World War II. After an awkward silence, one young man stood up and stated that at first America had fought against Russia, and after America had been victorious, it began to fight the Germans. The delegation included a pilot of ours who had been awarded the highest military decoration of the United States. He asked, "Why, then, do you think that President Roosevelt gave me this military decoration?" No one could provide the answer. But should one be surprised at that, when the Democratic Party in the United States, in its campaign program, admitted that, out of every 10 17-year-old boys and girls, one person, or possibly even more, are illiterate, and that, out of every ten young representatives of the national minorities, four of them do not know how to read or write. I might add that in the United States approximately one-third of the adult population is completely or functionally illiterate.

In general, however, few people in America read. The ordinary American citizen derives information about what is happening in the world, including in our country, basically from television broadcasts. They are crammed full of advertisements for the American way of life and the preaching of the exclusivity of America and its role as a world leader, and they incite chauvinism and military psychosis.

The low level of literacy and culture contributes to the wide extent in the United States of the cult of violence, makes it possible for the reactionary ruling circles to manipulate the consciousness of the masses, and hinders the assertion of human values.

And now let us return from this short digression to the substance of our discussion today.

Comrades! Carrying out the line of the congress in social policy, the party strives uncompromisingly and persistently for the strictest observance of the socialist principle of payment on the basis of labor performed, and the fullest consolidation of social justice. This is the absolutely first merit of socialism, its mandatory distinguishing feature.

The party and the government will continue to wage an unceasing struggle against antisocial situation, violations of the laws, and everything that is contradictory to the Soviet way of life. This line is completely supported by the Soviet nation, and it will be continued consistently and unswervingly.

Steps are being taken to improve Soviet democratism. The new tasks require the deepening and expansion of the framework of socialist self-government, the more effective use of the forms of representative and immediate democracy, and the improvement of the activity of the state agencies, trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

Exceptional importance is currently being attached to improving the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies, especially the local ones, because it is precisely the soviets, which constitute the political basis of the USSR, that embody the state authority. It is precisely the soviets that have been called upon first of all to satisfy the needs and wants of the workers, and to take complete responsibility for the economic and cultural construction on their home territory.

A matter of great importance is the improvement of the work performed by all the administrative agencies. A question that is an especially acute one is the question of the fight against bureaucratic methods. I recall that V.I. Lenin repeatedly warned about the socially dangerous nature of this evil. "Therefore the continuation of the struggle against bureautic methods," he commented, "is, for the success of further socialist construction, unconditioally and persistently necessary."

We are discussing the deepening of the democratic principles in the activity of the administrative apparatus, the expansion of the citizens' abilities to exert an active influence upon the working out of decisions, and the intensification of supervision over the activity of the administrative agencies, both "from above" and "from below," from the workers.

When the workers take direct part in working out the administrative decisions, when they know that their voice in many important questions is the decisive one, there is an organic combination of all the interests -- public, collective, and personal. And this is what constitutes the chief feature of the society that we are building.

Democracy would be inconceivable without publicity. Publicity that is broad and all-encompassing and criticism that is fundamental and constructive are becoming for us a fully valid phenomenon of public life. A Communist must be typified by his realistic appraisals, and by his boldness in calling things by their real names. Sincerity in politics is an indispensable condition for the development of the nation's political culture. Extending the struggle against everything that is unsuitable or obsolete, and mobilizing the masses for the performance of the tasks confronting our society, the party warns us about the inadmissibility of taking an incorrect attitude toward criticism or of persecuting people for having expressed it.

Those all-encompassing changes that are currently occurring in our country are being carried out on the initiative of the party, by the will of the party, and under its immediate guidance. The reinforcement of the party ranks, the extension of the initiative of the Communists, the strictest observance of Leninist style, and the change in the very psychology of the cadres constitute the key link in the work of reorganizing all the aspects of the life of society, from economics to ideology.

A step that is of primary importance is the one that has already been begun by the April Plenum of the Central Committee -- the improvement of the cadres policy. The party requires its members everywhere to observe strictly the party rules, the Leninist principle of the collective nature of administration, and the carrying out of the selection of cadres exclusively on the basis of their political, on-the-job, and moral qualities, the taking of decisive steps to eradicate protectionism and the atmosphere of permissiveness and "infallibility" that is sometimes created around certain administrative individuals. It is necessary to learn well the lessons of the recent past, so as never to repeat the situations that lead to the degeneration of the cadres.

It is necessary for us today, in a broader, deeper, and more persistent way, to learn efficiency, the ability to organize the job on a practical basis.

Lenin's behest is most apropos: "Do not try to be slyly philosophical, do not flaunt communism, do not cover yourself with great words of negligence, inactivity, oblomovism, or backwardness," and "check all your work, to make sure that the words do not remain words, by judging the practical successes of economic construction."

Fresh winds of good changes have also come to the land to Kazakhstan, and to its capital, Alma-Ata. Comrades, you know better than I do that in the economy of Alma-Ata, and, incidentally, in the republic as a whole, one has seen the accumulation of a rather large number of flaws and unresolved problems. At the 27th CPSU Congress, your republic was subjected to criticism for having failed to pay the proper attention to increasing the effectiveness of production. In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee it was stated that in Kazakhstan that, from each unit of fixed production assets, there is "withdrawn" one-third less national income than the average for the national economy. This was mentioned with all acuity at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. After making the proper evaluation of what was achieved during the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Communists in the republic criticized the failures and mistakes in the management of the national economy and decisively censured the violations of party and state discipline, instances of poor business management, and violations of the principles of the cadre policy and social justice. There was a frank analysis, carried out with party demandingness, of the lessons of the past, and steps were developed to eradicate the shortcomings and their causes. That work is already being carried out.

Guided by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the directives of the 17th KaCP Congress, the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee and the Alma-Ata City Committee have planned and have begun carrying out measures which, on the whole, are correct and energetic, to increase the dynamism of party guidance, to expand the independence and responsibility of the rayon committees for the state of affairs in all sectors of economic and cultural construction. The prerequisites are being created for confirming in every party organization an atmosphere of publicity, demandingness, criticism, and self-criticism. The fight is being extended to reinforce discipline, organizational spirit, and order, and to overcome the force of inertia and conservatism in the cadres' mental processes and work, as well as the fight against instances of malfeasance, protectionism, toadyism, and servility.

The sharp turn toward the intensive factors of economic growth, which growth has been required by the 27th congress, is especially important for the conditions of Alma-Ata, where the capabilities for extensive growth, practically speaking, have been exhausted. Therefore the entire organizing and political work of the party organizations must today be subordinated to questions of achieving a marked increase in the productivity and quality of labor on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The steps being undertaken are beginning to yield their first positive results. During the first 4 months of this year, the volume of industrial production in the city increased by 3.4 percent, and in the oblast, by 3.9 percent. But, comrades, this is

only two-thirds of the increase for the country as a whole. So it will be necessary to apply a considerable amount of effort to assure that the city's industry achieves at least the average level for the country as a whole. But I think that that will not be enough for the people of Alma-Ata. It is a matter of honor for the workers in the capital of Kazakhstan not only to achieve that level, but also to surpass it.

But today, unfortunately, it is necessary to note that the technical reequipping and remodeling of enterprises in the city are still being carried out to an obviously insufficient extent, the dispersal of funds is continuing, and the normative deadlines for the erecting of construction projects are not being met.

As was already mentioned, the resolution of the tasks of accelerating the intensification and the scientific-technical progress would be inconceivable without the thorough reorganization of administration and the economic mechanism. Starting with the current year, in Alma-Ata 66 enterprises in industry, and the city's administration of motor transport and administration of personal services, have been changed over to the new conditions. However, the expansion of the limits of the economic experiment, in and of itself, does not yet mean any qualitative turning point. Even at such large-scale machine-building enterprises as the plant imeni S.M. Kirov, the Porshen Plant, and the Machine-Tool-Building Plant imeni 20-letiye Oktyabrya, little is being done to introduce intrashop and brigade cost accountability, the proper benefit is not being derived from the certification of work stations and their increased efficiency, the share of manual labor continues to be high, instances of unevenness of operations and of sudden production spurts toward the end of a planning period have not been eliminated, there have been large intrashift losses and large amounts of overtime operations, and instances of overexpenditure of material resources have not been eliminated. At many enterprises and organizations in the city, one continues to observe a low level of organization of the job at hand, the improvement of the forms of payment of engineer labor, and the raising of the proficiency level and permanent assignment of the cadres.

It is gratifying that many party and social organizations have extended their offensive against extravagance and poor business practices and are striving for the accelerated introduction of technological schemes with little or no waste products the assimilation of resource-saving technological processes, and the reduction of the energy-intensity and material-intensity of the articles. As a result the fulfillment of the plans for the first quarter for the republic as a whole constituted, for volume of sale of output, 102.7 percent; for labor production, 103 percent; and manufactured articles with a total value of R182 million were produced in excess of plan. However, there are still many unresolved problems and shortcomings in this important matter. Tremendous reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production can be found in the use of labor resources.

Today, for the city's party organization, one of the most important tasks is the carrying out of an active and just social policy. In this regard a considerable amount has been done and is being done. This is especially noticeable when I compare the present appearance of the city with the way it has been perserved in my memory. Alma-Ata has changed to the point of unrecognizability, and has become more attractive. Major measures to modernize the city have been carried out, and new, modern housing areas have been activated, as was recently mentioned by PRAVDA. Distinctive construction projects and new streets and highways have appeared. There has been an impressive scope in the work of organizing the everyday life of the more than one million inhabitants of the capital of the republic.

Alma-Ata is growing rapidly, but its numerous probems are also growing. The most acute problem is the housing shortage. The city has a large number of decrepit structures, and more than 55,000 families are on waiting lists, hoping for an improvement in their living conditions. In order to implement the program task of providing every

family, by the year 2000, with a separate apartment, it is necessary to increase the construction capacities by at least a factor of 1.5. The problem is very complicated, and it must be resolved in an innovational way. The recently published decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the housing problem orients everyone to this.

Recently there has been a noticeable increase in the activity of the Soviets of People's Deputies. And although many of the Soviets do not yet have enough efficiency or initiative, the turn toward the improvement of their entire work has already been defined and we shall hope that soon all the people of Alma-Ata will sense the favorable results of this change.

The shortage of hospital beds in the city is being felt sharply. Instances of indifference and other violations from moral and ethical norms on the part of certain medical workers have not been eliminated.

There has been an alarming lag in the material base of the general-educational and vocational school system. Many schools operate on two shifts, and some of them, even on three.

Customers continue to make a large number of complaints about the trade system, although here too there have been noticeable changes.

In a word, comrades, a large number of large and complicated jobs lie ahead of us. It is important to achieve a situation in which the rhythm and content of the work performed by every labor collective correspond to the tasks that are confronting all of us. Each of us, at our own work station, must work responsibly, in the spirit of the requirements of the time, without allowing any work stoppages or errors, but instead multiplying our individual contribution to the overall job of the acceleration of the social and cultural development of our beloved city, the republic, and the country as a whole.

Today, at the KaCP Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev acquainted me in detail with the large plans and tasks of the republic's Communists in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Please allow me to wish all of you success in the struggle to implement these decisions.

The Soviet nation has always followed the party and, together with the party, has striven for victory. The party's plans and deeds are based on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, on the strong alloy of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice. The party lives by the strivings of the nation, is linked with that nation by thousands of living threads, and subordinates all its deeds to the welfare of the nation. Herein lies the source of the party's strength, and the feasibility of its plans.

Comrades! In the modern, rapidly changing world, a world that is replete with sharp contradictions, it is especially necessary to have a clear understanding of the deeply underlying tendencies and the motivating forces of world development. Under the new historic conditions, the 27th congress has developed, on the basis of Leninist methodology, an integral concept of world development at the modern stage and has made that concept the basis of the general line of the international policy of the party and the Soviet state.

An analysis of the international situation led the CPSU to the conclusion that humanity is a point that actually is a crucial one: changes in the present-day world development are so profound and so significant that they require fundamental reinterpretation. The situation of nuclear confrontation requires us to take new approaches, to use new methods and forms of interrelations among the various social systems. The question

is as follows: Will humanity be able to avoid the nuclear danger or will the policy that takes the upper hand be the confrontation policy that leads to an increase in the probablility of the nuclear conflict?

The concept of the development of international relations that was formulated by the 27th party congress is the concept of a stable, just, and democratic world with a consideration of the realities of the nuclear age. Its strength lies in the fact that it unites our socialist interests with the interests of mankind as a whole. Its strength lies in the fact that this policy is open and honest. It is completely devoid of any behind-the-scenes deals, any "double bookkeeping," or any striving to haggle for advantages and benefits by infringing upon the rights of other countries and nations. Its motto is complete adherence to principles and consistent realism. It has nothing to hide. With words of truth it can deal not only with governments and parliaments, but also directly with broad public circles and nations. Its strength lies in the fact that it embodies the unity of world and deed, and unites the scientific evaluation of the moment being experienced with important initiatives. Its strength, finally, lies in the fact that it combines the nonacceptance and revelation of the ideological-political platform of the aggressive circles of imperialism with a positive program for the consolidation of the peace. And the task consists in assuring the buildup of that strength with a dynamism that is required by the changeable international situation, a situation that does not presage being a simple one.

The year that has elapsed since the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, judged on the basis of the depth and scope of the Soviet foreign-policy initiatives, the strength of their effect upon the political climate and public opinion, and the large number of contacts with state, political, and public figures in various countries, was an outstanding year in the entire period of many years in the activity of Soviet diplomacy.

A priority area in our policy, of course, is the development of friendly relations with the socialist states, the active participation in the construction of a new type of international relations. Judged by the yardsticks of world history, socialism is a young system, and its potential capabilities are only now being revealed. Nevertheless socialism, within a comparatively short period of time, has become a powerful economic and economic force. The path that has been traveled by socialism has proven to be not as rectilinear as had previously seemed. But the main result has been achieved -- on an international scale we have seen the confirmation of a new social system, which exerts a determining influence upon the course of history. The ability of socialism to defend influence upon the course of history. The ability of socialism to defend its gains has been reinforced by the achievement of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries.

A very acute problem today is the problem of war and peace. The international situation continues to be strained and acute. For everyone living on earth, there is nothing more important than the elimination of the nuclear threat, the cessation of the arms race, the consolidation of the peace. Our party and Soviet Government, together with the parties and governments of the fraternal countries, are doing everything to resolve these tasks, to stop the world from creeping toward the nuclear catastrophe.

You know the large number of major initiatives and foreign-policy actions that correspond to these goals and to the interests of all nations, which were undertaken by our country in recent time alone. The striving to preserve and consolidate the peace, to stop the material preparation for nuclear war, dictated Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's trip to Geneva, the moratorium that we put on nuclear explosions, and the specific program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, which was enunciated in the 15 January 1986 statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The peoples of the world now have the hope of a change for the better in the political atmosphere on our planet.

A new and important initiative that has received broad support and approval throughout the world was the proposal by the Soviet Union to come to an understanding concerning the considerable reduction of conventional arms and armed forces -- all components of ground troops and the tactical aviation of the European countries, as well as the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces that are deployed in Europe.

Unfortunately, the hopes of the nations for the consolidation of the peace continue to be subjected to serious trials. And the guilty party in this regard is the military-industrial complex that rules in the United Sates, and that does not like any turn toward the normalization of the international situation.

One can observe a noticeable veering off in the direction of the increased rigidity of the course taken by the present U.S. Administration. The events, including those of the most recent time, demonstrate newer and newer examples that indicate the height of the foolhardiness of the policy of American imperialism.

The peace offensive of the USSR is being encountered in Washington, for demonstration purposes, by bayonets, and it is not only by means of the intensification of the propaganda rhetoric, but also by means of practical actions. The response to our peace proposals has been new nuclear explosions, the extension of programs for the militarization of space, and the incitement of anti-Soviet hysteria.

Something that has become a new manifestation of the imperial policy of the United States and its attempt to turn history back, was the proclamation by the United States of the aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism" and the carrying out on its basis of a policy of state terrorism against Libya, the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique, and the threat directed at Syria and other sovereign states.

Obviously, such actions by the American Administration and the way that the United States has been behaving on the international scene cannot fail to have an effect upon Soviet-American relations. This should be recalled again today in connection with the improper position that has been occupied by the ruling circles of the United States, as well as certain of their most zealous allies, in the face of the disaster that overtook our country -- the accident at Chernobyl.

Whereas for the Soviet citizens, as, in general, for every person with common sense, the accident that occurred was an additional impetus for increasing the efforts to prevent the nuclear arms race and to eliminate nuclear arms completely, in Washington and a number of other Western capitals the attempt was made, and is still being made, despite common sense, to use that incident to justify the line aimed at the further buildup of the nuclear arms race and at the creation of space weapons.

Having launched the most amoral campaign of piling up dishonest lies, its organizers used the accident at Chernobyl to attempt to discredit the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, to lessen the effect of the Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear arms, and simultaneously to mollify the growing criticism of the behavior of the United States on the international scene and its militaristic course. Their goal has been, and continues to be, the closing off of the opportunity to equalize the international relations, and the sowing of new seeds of discord and suspicion toward the socialist countries.

The American Administration at such times attempts to bypass a topic that is obviously unpleasant for itself -- the topic of the cessation of nuclear tests. The Soviet initiatives in this area, our measures of a unilateral nature, our readiness to make intelligent compromises have again placed Washington in a defensive position.

As you know, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, speaking on television on 14 May, announced the decision of the Soviet Government to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August 1986. The Soviet Union has again called upon the United States, with all responsibility, to weigh the measure of the danger that is hovering over mankind, and to listen to the opinion of the world community, which requires of the United States a constructive approach to nuclear disarmament.

By tightening up the arms race, the United States would like, in addition to receiving military advantages over us, to undermine our economy. However, those calculations are built on sand. As was recently emphasized by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, "we will not be exhausted by the arms race, we will not be taken out of space, and we will not be technologically outflanked. Nothing good will come out of these attempts."

Nevertheless the Soviet leadership proceeds from the assumption that the objective opportunity and real basis for improving Soviet-American relations do exist. We do not lend ourselves to provocations, when a few people on the other side of the ocean would want us to slam the door. But, obviously, one cannot allow the fate of the world to be left to the mercy of the American militarists. The Soviet Union will continue to insist on radical steps being taken in favor of peace everywhere -- in the United Nations, Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm -- in the interests of general security, including American and European, and it will force Washington to change over from the state of confrontation to the normalization of the international situation.

The Soviet Union is in favor of carrying on a dialogue with the United States and its allies at all levels, including the highest. This is determined primarily by the objective need to move forward along the path of limiting the arms race, and the establishment and confirmation on that base of trust among states.

It is from that point of view that the Soviet leadership views the question of the new Soviet-American summit meeting. The USSR is in favor of that meeting. But in order to conduct it, as was restated recently by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in a discussion with A. Hammer and Doctor R. Gale on 15 May, at least two simple things are needed: the appropriate political atmosphere and the readiness to assure that this meeting yields a tangible practical result in at least one or two questions that disturb the entire world. Otherwise the meeting would not make sense.

In this regard I would like to remind you comrades of yet another statement that he made at a meeting with a collective of a plant during a visit by a delegation of the CPSU to the 11th SED Party. Soviet people, he said, frequently ask, "Will our negotiating partners not deceive us? Are they not attempting to use them to cover up the buildup of their miltiary muscles, and to acquire military superiority?" We understand that concern, he emphasized, and we are taking the necessary steps to assure that this will not happen. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries have a solid and reliable defense. We shall not allow ourselves to be deceived, just as we shall not allow the use of the negotiations as a screen. This also pertains to the new Soviet-American summit meeting.

Comrades! Our concept of peaceful development is imbued with historical optimism. That optimism is based on the fact that the potential of the forces of peace and social progress is steadily growing, despite the increasingly ferocious resistance of the forces of reaction, aggression, and militarism.

The worldwide liberation and revolutionary process cannot be stopped. There has been a reinforcement of the dialectical unity of the variety of forces that are opposing reaction and aggression and that are in favor of peace and social progress. This is

primarily the socialist world, the Communist and workers' parties, the antiwar movements, and such an influential force of modern times as the nonalignment movement.

The 27th Congress has armed us with a well-extended, concrete program of actions, a program that is intended both for the immediate future and for the long-term period. The party and the Soviet state are unceasingly fighting to guarantee the triumph of the Leninist peace-loving policy. We are convinced that the new political thought can and must be triumphant.

The success of this struggle, to a determining degree, depends upon the implementation of the party's plans within the country, upon the carrying out of the tasks of the acceleration of the social and economic development of Soviet society, and, in the final analysis, upon the conscientious, creative work performed by every labor collective, every worker, and their social participation.

Those are the thoughts and views that I would like to share with you on this day that is so noteworthy for me.

In conclusion, please allow me to express cordial appreciation to you for having nominated me as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is a great honor for me. I shall do everything to justify your trust, my dear comrades and Alma-Atans.

A.F. Dobrynin's statement was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly accompanied by prolonged applause.

PRAVDA REVIEWS INDUSTRIAL, ACRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

PM191358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-union Competition Diary": "Approaching the Midyear Point"]

[Text] Industry

Compared with the corresponding period last year, the total volume of industrial output in January-May increased by 5.7 percent (against a 4.3 percent annual plan target). Labor productivity increased by 5.3 percent (against a 4.1 percent annual plan target) and accounted for 93 percent of the increase in output. The 5-month output sales plan was fulfilled 102 percent. It was met by all-union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Industry met most targets for the production of the most important types of output. Coal miners and gas extraction workers met their 5-month targets. The collectives of the Donetskugol, Novomoskovskugol, Vorkutaugol, and Yakutgazprom production associations and the All-union Soyuzuzbekgazprom and Turkmengazprom production associations achieved good results in these sectors.

The targets have been met for the production of all the main types of metal goods, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins, plastics, chemical fiber and yarn, instruments, means of automation, computer equipment, electric locomotives, trucks, cars, tractors, paper, cardboard, cement, refrigerators and freezers, radio receivers, woolen, linen, and silk fabrics, footwear, and a number of key food products. Industry fulfilled its contractual commitments 99 percent, that is 1 percent above last year's indicator at this time.

Since the beginning of the year, a shortfall has built up in the production of oil. However, the average daily output of oil is gradually rising, which offers hope that the sector will achieve the set targets. The 5-month plan for the production of mineral fertilizer, soda ash, buses, color television sets, and cotton fabric was not fulfilled.

At present, the share of industrial output with the Seal of Quality is increasing slowly. A number of enterprises are producing defective goods and rejects. One of the reasons for this is the poor technical organization of the quality control of the finished goods. Many collectives have paid their due to the practice established at the Moscow "Freezer" plant and the Bobruysk Lenin machine building plant, where quality control of the output has been taken over by representatives of the State Committee for Standards.

Agriculture

It seems that the sowing campaign has only just ended on the Rassvet kolkhoz in the Mari ASSR's Mari-Turekskiy Rayon. But its pacesetters, the brothers Veniamin, Vasiliy, and Vladimir Bychkov, have already managed to excel at other jobs too. They are procuring feed, tending sowings, repairing machinery. This hard-working peasant family can turn its hand to anything.

Farming work knows no letup. Elevators and grain reception centers are being made ready to receive the new harvest, fertilizer is being applied, irrigated land is being irrigated. And the summer is producing its first fruits. Armenian and Uzbek potato growers are dispatching early produce to the cities. In the south, tomatoes are ripening. When starting up the vegetable production line, we must bear in mind last year's lessons, when the range of vegetables in the stores in some places was extremely limited, and sometimes between 4 and 13 percent of the vegetables were substandard, having been damaged during transportation, or ruined during storage. Meanwhile direct deliveries from field to counter are still at the experimental stage.

The main concern now is the "green harvest." Its pace is confidently gathering momentum in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Work in two shifts, the collective contract, and skillful maneurvering of machinery ensure success. Farms in Moscow Oblast, the Baltic Republics, and Belorussia are trying to harvest the grass at the most appropriate time. The good management approach adopted by feed procurement workers on the Kirov Kolkhoz, Kalinin Oblast, deserves to be imitated. They have build eight storage facilities so that all hay is under cover in winter. On the whole, however, in the Upper Volga region, much of the feed procured is still of low quality. And in the country as a whole only around 20 percent of the procured grass is kept under cover.

At a number of places, feed procurement is being held up because of the poor state of repair of machinery. By the beginning of the summer, 20 silage and feed harvesting combines in every 100 had not been overhauled and a total of more than 50,500 machines were laid up. The number of defective combines is particularly great in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Moldavia.

In order to preserve this year's grain crop and deliver it to the granaries without losses, we must begin preparing for the grain harvest. By 1 June 89 percent of tractors and 87 percent of grain harvesting combines, trucks, and tractor trailers were in good repair. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in central Asia and Kazakhstan, where the reaping and threshing of grain begins earlier than elsewhere, there is quite a lot of machinery in urgent need of repairs.

The summer is the most favorable time to build up the output of livestock products. PRAVDA has already reported that, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, a certain increase in milk procurement is noticeable. The achievements of pacesetters indicate that a high level of marketable output on livestock units is ensured through livestock breeders' strict labor discipline, smooth functioning of the "green production line," and rational utilization of pasture.

BRIEFS

WESTERN SIBERIAN OIL -- Tyumen, 21 Jun (TASS) -- Industrial oil from the new Nizhne-Sortymskoye field in western Siberia has for the first time been obtained by processing works. It is situated at 200km to the north of the Ob River and will serve as a base for creating a new oil-producing region. For its development, a concrete road within the oil workings, a main pipeling and a power line have been laid through the bogs. Developments of oil filds in western Siberia began at the beginning of the sixties. Fifteen new filds have been commissioned here in this year alone. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1336 GMT 21 Jun 86 LD]